The Irish Times,
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. I. No 263 SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED.......... £2 12 0 / UN-STAMPED..... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL.—Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce a short series of ITALIAN OPERAS, To commence on Monday, February 27th, Supported by the following eminent artistes:—
Mdlle. Piccolomini
Madame Borchardt
Madame Gramaglia
and
Madame Rudersdorff.
Signor Belart,
Signor Mercuriali,
and
Signor Altavilla.
Signor Aldighieri,
Signor Castelli,
Signor Allara
and
Mr. Patey.
(Primo Basso del Teatro Reggio Torino.)
Prompter,
Signor Fontana.
Regisseur,
Signor Grua.
Conductor,
Signor Arditi.
Leader,
Mr. Levey.

On Monday, February 27th, TRAVIATA.

Violetta	Madlle. Piccolomini
Alfredo	Signor Belart
Germont	Signor Aldighieri
Flora	Madame Gramaglia
Barone	Signor Allara
Marchese	Signor Castelli
Gastone	Signor Mercuriali

On Tuesday, Feb. 28th, LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO.
On Wednesday, February 29th, LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas—4 Guineas—3 Guineas; Dress Circle, 8s.; Second Circle, 5s.; Pit, 8s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.

This (Friday) Evening, the Theatre will be Closed.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE. On To-morrow (SATURDAY) EVENING, FEB. 25th, 1860, Second Night of the late Gerald Griffin's great Play of "Gisippus." First Night at Half Price of the "Lioness of the North." Mr. T. C. KING. Second Appearance of Mr. FITZJAMES, of the Theatre Royal. Will be performed the late Gerald Griffin's great Play of GISIPPUS; Or, THE FORGOTTEN FRIEND.

Gisippus	Mr. T. C. King.
Medon	Mr. Fitzjames.
Sophronia	Miss A. Parker.

New Ballet Divertissement by Miss Merriton and the Corps de Ballet. In consequence of the rapturous reception of Mr. JOHN YOUNG, on Monday Evening last, he will perform the Solo on the Piccolo—"The Carnival of Venice." To conclude with the celebrated Drama of the LIONESS OF THE NORTH; or, ELIZABETH OF RUSSIA.

Triptolemus Kroet	Mr. W. Ellerton.
Alexis Romanouski	Mr. G. Vincent.
Elizabeth Petrovna	Miss A. Parker.

₊ Notice.—The Queen's Theatre is Re-Opened for an After-Season of Six Weeks. Nights of Performance:—Every Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday. Boxes, 2s.; Pit 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper ditto, 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Children under Twelve Half-price to Boxes and Pit.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET. The members are informed that the next Grand Concert will take place on FRIDAY Evening, the 9th March, at Eight o'clock. There will be a Ballot on Wednesday, the 7th of March, and members having friends to propose are requested to furnish the Secretary with the necessary information. (By order) HENRY BUSSELL, Secretary.

LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO, NOW OPEN, HAMILTON'S DIORAMA OF ITALY, FRANCE, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, and the RHINE, At a quarter past Eight o'clock Every Evening. Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at Two o'clock. Stalls, 2s. 6d.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

THE LAST FIVE NIGHTS. CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO. (Entrance under the Clock.) KRATKY BASCHIK, THE GREAT HUNGARIAN WIZARD AND MUSICIAN, will have the honour of giving his Grand Concerts every Evening on the "Cor Melodicon" (or four horns in one), and the "Harmonica," together with his inimitable entertainment of ENTRANCING ILLUSIONS; Or, TWO HOURS IN WONDER WORLD. Under the immediate distinguished Patronage of the Officers of the Dublin Garrison, who have kindly permitted the Bands of all the regiments at present stationed in Dublin to attend each evening and give selections:—The Band of the 3rd Light Dragoons will attend To-night, under the direction of Mr. Harry Hardy, and perform "Overture to Oberon;" and, for the First time in Dublin, a grand selection from Mellon's new Opera "Victorine." Doors open at Half-past Seven. To commence at Eight o'clock. Numbered Reserved Seats, 3s.; Reserved, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.; Children under 12 Half-price. Carriages at half-past 10 o'clock. Grand Morning Performances on Saturday, 25th; and Tuesday, 28th, at Two o'clock, Brilliantly lit with Gas. *₊* The Original Autographs obtained by Professor Baschik, from her Majesty and all the Crowned Heads of Europe, may be seen at Mr. Bussell's, 7, Westmoreland-street, where Tickets can be had and seats secured.

PROSPECTUS OF A SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF CHRISTIAN BENEFICENCE.

OBJECTS:

1. To encourage professing Christians to set apart a Scriptural proportion not less than a tenth of their means and income for religious and charitable purposes.

2. To induce them to adopt generally the system of "Weekly offerings," as commanded by the Apostle of the Gentiles:—"On the first day of the week let every one of you lay him by in store as the Lord hath prospered you."

3. To inculcate a sense of individual responsibility with regard to the wise and effectual application of our voluntary offerings to God.

ORGANISATION:

1. The Society to consist of Christians of various denominations who approve of its objects, and who subscribe not less than Ten Shillings per annum to its funds.

2. Its affairs to be managed by a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Committee consisting of not less than fifteen Members, who shall be elected annually by the subscribers.

3. The Committee to meet on the first Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, five to form a quorum; and an annual meeting of the subscribers and friends to be held during the month of April, in London, Dublin, or such other central place as may be convenient, at which the Report of the Society shall be submitted, and its officers selected.

OPERATIONS:

1. To advocate, by means of the platform, press, and pulpit, the principles of the Society, and thereby extend its membership.

2. To conduct from a central office the correspondence of the society, and seek to increase its influence throughout the Empire.

3. To employ such other agency as the Committee may deem expedient, and enlist the co-operation of all who may be disposed to forward its objects.

P.S.—A Provisional Committee (with power to add to its number), has now been formed. Communications may be addressed to Rev. Robert G. Cather, A.M., 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.

IRISH AUXILIARY TO THE COLONIAL CHURCH AND SCHOOL SOCIETY. OFFICE—17, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN. Those kind friends who are collecting for the GENERAL OBJECTS of the Society, or for the FUGITIVE SLAVE MISSION, are requested to forward their Collections to this Office, on or before the last day of the present month. HENRY M. FINNY, Clk., Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY. A BALLOT for the Election of Members and Associates will take place on FRIDAY, the 2nd of March, 1860. Members having friends to propose should communicate the necessary information to the Honorary Secretary, at the Committee-rooms, No. 4, Trinity College, before Tuesday next, the 28th instant. The few unclaimed Tickets for the Society's Dinner will be distributed, according to priority of application, on this day, between the hours of four and five o'clock.

DUBLIN PROTESTANT REFORMATORY SCHOOLS. Contributions received for the above Schools, in the Office, S. NICHOLAS-STREET, off Christ Church-place, every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, from Two to Four o'clock p.m., by R. H. WOOD, Collector. N.B.—Remittances acknowledged by return of post.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN, AND GREAT NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAYS. ROSCOMMON FAIR, on THURSDAY, 1st MARCH. Special Trains for the conveyance of Cattle and Pigs will be in readiness at Roscommon. W. FORBES, Manager. Broadstone, Dublin, 20th February, 1860.

THE ORPHAN REFUGE, Or PROTESTANT ORPHAN UNION, For the Education and Support of the Destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. Founded 1830. Office—9, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET. The Half-Yearly TEA MEETING of the Collectors and Friends of the above Society is unavoidably postponed to THURSDAY Evening, 8th March, in consequence of alterations in the Rotundo. TEA AT SEVEN O'CLOCK. Tickets, One Shilling Each, except to Collectors of 2s. 6d. and upwards, who will be admitted free. The Society now maintains and entirely provides for 150 Orphans. B. GIBSON, Clk. } Hon. J. H. MONAHAN, Clk. } Secretaries. The Tickets to be had from the Secretaries of the several Auxiliaries, and at the Office, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

SECOND GRAND PRIZE DRAWING. Society of St. Vincent De Paul, Limerick. ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, in prizes of £300, £200, £100, £100, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, £50, For the Benefit of the poor of all denominations, visited and relieved by the Society of St. Vincent De Paul.

TRUSTEES: Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor of Limerick. Edward Murphy, Esq., High Sheriff of Limerick.

TREASURER: The Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limerick.

HONORARY SECRETARY: Daniel Griffin, Esq., M.D., 56, George-street, Limerick.

The above Drawing, on the Art Union Principle, guaranteed by and under the exclusive control of the Trustees, will take place at the ATHENÆUM, LIMERICK, On EASTER MONDAY, the 9th of April, 1860. Commencing at 12 o'clock, in the presence of the Trustees and Secretary, and several Magistrates, and open to the Public. Application for Tickets to be made as early as possible, to Alderman William Fitzgerald, Mayor, 116, George-street, Limerick, enclosing £1, and a stamped envelope, with the name and address of Applicant. The Tickets to be limited to 2,400, at £1 each. N.B.—In case the entire number of Tickets, or a sufficient number for the objects of the Charity, be not taken on the day named for the Drawing, the Trustees to be at liberty either to adjourn or proceed with the Drawing as they shall think fit, or to return the money to the Subscribers. Immediately after the Drawing, the Trustees will transmit to the Prizeholders the amounts respectively obtained. *₊* In this Drawing, there are Two more Prizes, and One Hundred more chances than in the one lately drawn in Cork.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, Mayor, } Trustees. EDWARD MURPHY, High Sheriff, } DANIEL GRIFFIN, M.D., Honorary Secretary.
Limerick, 4th Feb., 1860.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

BALLAST OFFICE, Dublin, 15th February, 1860.

The CORPORATION for PRESERVING and IMPROVING the PORT of DUBLIN Give Notice that they are willing to receive Proposals, from competent Contractors, for the erection of an additional length of TIMBER WHARF, to be built in front of the NORTH WALL QUAY—between the Ferry Steps in the line of Commons-street and the Timber Wharf frontage next eastward—conformably to plans, sections, and specification, which may be seen on application (between the hours of Ten and Three o'clock each day) at this Office, where also may be had printed forms of tender.

Contractor will be required to enter into a Bond, with two solvent sureties, for the due performance of the Contract.

Sealed and Post-paid Proposals, addressed to the Secretary, will be received on or before THURSDAY, the 1st day of March next. Proposals to be sent through post; none others will be received.

The Corporation will not hold themselves bound to accept the lowest tender.

(By order) WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. Roman Catholic friends, come to the Debate in Mountjoy-street Meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—"Do Roman Catholics believe in the Lord Jesus Christ?" Mr. GEORGE M'GUIGAN will preside.

Roman Catholic Friends,—To believe in Christ is to believe in Him as God has described Him in His Word. Let us examine more particularly whether you do this or not.

1st—Do you believe in the sufficiency of His Atonement? No! You believe that every man can and must atone for his own sins in various ways—viz., by fastings, mortifications, penances, alms-deeds, &c., contrary to John i. 29; 1 John i. 7; 1 Pet. ii. 24; 1 Pet. i. 19; Eph. i. 7; Apoc. i. 5; v. 9; vii. 14, Roman Catholic Bible.

2nd—Do you believe in the perfection of His once offered Sacrifice? No! You believe that he is sacrificed by your priests times without number in the so-called sacrifice of the mass, contrary to Heb. x. 10—14; ix. 28; ix. 14; vii. 27, Roman Catholic Bible.

3rd—Do you believe in His all-prevailing Intercession? No! You believe that all the saints and angels in heaven are intercessors also, contrary to Heb. vii. 25; 1 Tim. ii. 5; 1 John ii. 1; Heb. ix. 15; Rom. viii. 34; Heb. ii. 17, 18; iv. 15, 16, Roman Catholic Bible.

4th—Do you believe in the Exclusiveness of His Priesthood? No! You believe that all the ministers of your Church who celebrate the mass are sacrificing priests, contrary to Psalm cx. 4; Heb. vi. 20; vii. 21-25; Eph. iv. 11, 12, Roman Catholic Bible.

Such, then, being the case, are we not justified in asserting, upon the authority of God's Word, that you DO NOT believe in the Lord Jesus Christ?

Roman Catholics are specially invited to attend.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY. The SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS of the ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY and of the ASSOCIATED SOCIETIES, will be held on this (FRIDAY) EVENING, February 24.—Chairs to be taken in the several Sections at Eight o'clock precisely.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY. [Board-Room.]

1. ANDREW LEITH ADAMS, M.D. (22nd Regiment).—To exhibit and describe a rare species of Snipe (*Gallinago solitaria*) from the Himalaya Mountains.
2. REV. PROFESSOR HAUGHTON.—Practical Illustrations of the importance of a knowledge of the Tidal Currents in the Navigation of the Irish Sea, deduced from shipwrecks.
3. DR. LOVER.—On Mr. Stephen Yeates' new Lamp for the Oxy-Hydrogen Lime Light, and a novel arrangement of a Portable Gasometer for Lectures.
4. J. KNIGHT BOSWELL.—On the Vine: its house cultivation, and—in the South of Ireland—its open-air cultivation.

FINE ARTS SECTION, INCLUDING THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.
1. E. K. TENISON.—Details of a Paper Process.
FOR EXHIBITION.
By Mr. BEATTY.—Metal Plates engraved by Fox-Talbot Photographic process, and impressions taken from them.
AGRICULTURAL SECTION.
1. CHARLES W. HAMILTON.—On the condition of the Irish Agricultural Labourer.
2. Rev. W. HICKEY.—On the condition of the Labourer in the County of Wexford.
DUBLIN STATISTICAL SOCIETY. [In Room next Library.]
COMMUNICATIONS
Mr. HAUGHTON.—Immigration into our West India Colonies.
Mr. M'MECHAN.—A Proposal for the more effectual Prevention of corrupt practices at Parliamentary Elections, by enabling Revising Barristers, subject to appeal, to determine concerning persons disqualified for bribery, treating, or undue influence.

Auctions.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. AUCTION OF BUILDING MATERIALS. To be Sold by Public Auction, by order of the Commissioners of Public Works, on the 8th day of MARCH, 1860, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Building Materials of the following premises, in Pill-lane, Greek-street, Anderson's-court, and Church-street:—

PILL-LANE.

Lot No. 1	Nos. 27 and 28.
" 2	Nos. 29 and 29A.
" 3	No. 30.
" 4	Nos. 31 and 32.
" 5	Nos. 33A, 33B, and 33C.
" 6	Nos. 35, 36, and 37.
" 7	Nos. 38 and 39.
GREEK-STREET.	
" 8	Nos. 34, 35, and 36.
ANDERSON'S-COURT.	
" 9	Nos. 3, 4, and 5.
" 10	No. 2A.
CHURCH-STREET.	
" 11	Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 22A.
" 12	Nos. 23 and 24.

Conditions of Sale to be had on application at the Auctioneer's, and at the Office of Public Works, Custom-House. (By Order) ARTHUR JONES & SON, Auctioneers. 135, Stephen's-green, West, 18th February, 1860.

AUCTION OF BARBADOES SUGAR. FOR SALE BY AUCTION, BY BULFIN & FAY, At the Broker's Office, Commercial Buildings, On THURSDAY, 1st of MARCH, 1860, at Two o'clock, 120 Hhds. BARBADOES SUGAR. JAMES FOXALL, Broker. Commercial Buildings, Dublin, February, 1860.

Sermons.

EDUCATION FUND. The ANNUAL SERMONS, in aid of the above, will be preached in the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, on SUNDAY Next, the 26th inst., at Twelve o'clock Noon, by the Rev. WALLACE M'MULLEN; And at Seven o'clock in the Evening, by the Rev. JOHN HALL (Minister of Mary's Abbey).

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET—THE HOUSE, No. 1, ANNFIELD-TERRACE, BOOTERSTOWN-AVENUE, containing six Apartments, with two Waterclosets, Kitchen, Scullery, Coalvaults, Pantries, &c.; Gardens front and rear, and a full supply of best Pump Water, within five minutes' walk of the Booterstown Railway Station. For Terms, apply to Mr. ALFORD, Builder, 97, Middle Abbey-street.

Publications.

SECOND EDITION. THE BISHOP OF CORK'S LETTER TO THE LAITY, With a number of the Replies addressed to his Lordship, and the Editorial Article from the IRISH TIMES, are published in A BULLETIN, and to be had at KEMP'S PRINTING OFFICE, 8, GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, CORK. Price Three Pence—per Post, Four Pence.

CIRCUIT BOOKS. SELWYN'S NISI PRIUS. Abridgment of the Law of Nisi Prius. By W. SELWYN, Esq., Q.C. The Twelfth edition. By DAVID POWER, Esq., Q.C., Recorder of Ipswich. 2 vols., royal 8vo. Price £2 16s.

ARCHBOLD'S SUMMARY OF THE LAW RELATING TO PLEADING AND EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES. By W. N. WELSBY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Chester. Fourteenth edition. Royal 12mo. Price £1 4s., cloth.

THE LAW AND PRACTICE OF THE COUNTY COURTS IN IRELAND, in Civil, Testamentary, and Insolvency Cases, with their Jurisdiction in Appeals, Civil and Criminal; with an Appendix containing *all the Criminal Statutes at present in force in Ireland*. By CHRISTOPHER COPINGER, Esq., Q.C., Assistant Barrister for the County of Kerry. 8vo., cloth boards. Price 30s.

THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE FOR IRELAND. By EDWARD P. LEVINGE, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. One vol. 8vo. 750 pp. Price 21s.

THE LANDOWNER'S AND AGENT'S PRACTICAL GUIDE. By T. DE MOLEYNS, Esq., Q.C. Second edition, revised. Royal 12mo. Cloth, 5s.

LEFROY'S CRIMINAL LAW.—*An Analysis of the Criminal Law of Ireland, giving in Alphabetical order all Indictable Offences*, with their respective punishments, and the Statutes relating thereto, together with Explanatory Observations and Notes: also an Appendix of Forms, for the use of Magistrates. By THOMAS LEFROY, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. 14s.

DUBLIN:—HODGES, SMITH, and CO., 104, Grafton-street, Booksellers to the Hon. Society of King's Inns.

THE PROTESTANT AND CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY PAPER, "THE SATURDAY HERALD."

A First-class Weekly Paper, of Sixteen pages, the first number of which was issued on Saturday, the 17th September, is now published every Saturday.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" contains a full account of all the Ecclesiastical, Army, Navy, Parliamentary, Agricultural, and Commercial Intelligence of the past week. Reports of all Fairs, Markets, and other events of interest of the week; together with all the Latest Telegraphic Intelligence, up to the hour of going to press.

"THE SATURDAY HERALD" will be always distinguished as a firm supporter of Protestantism, an upholder of the Constitutions of the Country, and an advocate of useful and necessary Reforms. Its Leading Articles will be written by men of talent and ability; its Reporting and Selections will be carefully attended to; and no pains will be spared to supply what has hitherto been an acknowledged want—viz., a First-class Protestant Weekly Paper, at a price which will place it at the command of every class of the Protestant Community.

To accomplish this neither trouble nor outlay will be spared, and its proprietors feel confident of meriting and obtaining that most liberal support which has been bestowed on its daily cotemporary, THE IRISH TIMES, by the Conservative and Protestant Public of Ireland.

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FRENCH LANGUAGE. Mons. Le Bastier (from Paris) gives private lessons on an improved Method, which enables his Pupils to speak and understand the French in a short time, and to acquire a Genuine Parisian Accent. Pupils enter on a course of Conversation from the First Lessons. Schools and Families attended. Classes for Ladies and for Gentlemen, limited to Four. A New Class of Ladies is in course of formation. Apply at No. 46, Great Brunswick-street.

Insurances.

THE *PECULIAR ARRANGEMENTS of the LIFE ASSOCIATION of SCOTLAND confer facilities and privileges on the Policy-holders which, it is believed, CANNOT be obtained from any other Assurance Office.*

FREEDOM FROM RESTRICTIONS.—The Policies now being issued are unusually free from Restrictions (as commonly imposed by other Companies), and confer important privileges. These relate to Non-payment of Premiums,—Indisputability,—Limits of Residence and Occupation,—Military and Naval Service, &c.; and afford, in most cases, almost complete protection against forfeiture.

SAFETY AND PERMANENCE.—The Association, now of Twenty-one years' standing, is one of the most extensive and successful Life Offices, and thus possesses an element of safety and permanence not contained in smaller institutions.

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☞ THERE IS A SPECIAL ADVANTAGE in Assuring before the approaching Close of the Books for the 21st ANNUAL BALANCE; One Year's earlier participation in Profits will thus be secured. APPLICATIONS will be received until 5th APRIL.

JAMES FORBES, Secretary.
DUBLIN, 60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

AGENT: DUBLIN: MR. MATHEW MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S WALK.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1835. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. 6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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ACTUARY.
EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY, F.S.S.

This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.

SPECIAL FEATURES. ASSURANCE POLICIES RENDERED ADDITIONALLY VALUABLE.

The following SPECIAL AND PECULIAR FEATURES *have been adopted by this Society in order to render its Policies additionally valuable as Securities; and to offer to the Insured, in the event of unforeseen difficulties arising, means whereby their Policies may be saved from forfeiture. With the Exception of the first, these Featues apply only to ordinary Insurers on the whole term of Life Scale, whose age at the time of entry did not exceed 55 years, and who have paid to the Society not less than four years' premiums.*

1. POLICIES NOT VOID BY LIMITS OF RESIDENCE BEING EXCEEDED. If, after a Policy has been *bona fide* assigned, the Life Insured exceeds the limits of residence without the necessary permission having first been obtained, the Holder will not, on that account, lose his interest in the Assurance, provided he informs the Society of the circumstance within ten days of its becoming known to him, and pays the extra rate required for the additional risk.

2. SUSPENSION OF PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. In the event of an Insurer being unable, from some temporary cause, to pay the next premium, the Directors, upon application being made within the days of grace, will, under certain fixed conditions, extend the time for payment, for any period not exceeding six months, without requiring the Insured to procure a Medical Certificate of health, or subjecting the Policy to the risk of forfeiture.

3. FREE POLICIES. In the event of a with-profit Insurer, who has not received *cash* bonuses, being unable from any cause to keep up his Policy, the Directors will grant him a FREE POLICY, that is, a Policy *exempted from future payments*, for such a sum as 40 per cent. of the total premiums he may have paid would insure; or, if insured without profits, for such a sum as 35 per cent., of the premiums paid would insure. Thus—Suppose a with-profit Insurer 29 years of age, after having paid say £100, in Premiums, is unable longer to continue his payments, and desires to exchange his present Policy for a Free Policy; the Directors would (provided he had not received any cash bonuses) grant him one, for such a sum as a Single Premium of £40 will insure at age 29, namely, about £100, being *the whole amount of Premiums he would have paid*. Free Policies at other ages would be granted on the same principle.

4. SURRENDER OF POLICIES FOR CASH. Should circumstances render it preferable, Insurers may receive a liberal sum in cash for the surrender of their Policies to the Society.

Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN: DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY. EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 22 VIC., CAP. XXV. For the Assurance of Lives, Annuities, and the Guarantee of Fidelity in Situations of Trust.

CHIEF OFFICE—2, WATERLOO-PLACE, PALL-MALL, LONDON; DUBLIN—24, DAME-STREET.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£250,000, With Powers of Increase to Half a Million. The existing Revenue from Premiums exceeds £100,000 per Annum. The Assets exceeds £220,000. The Uncalled Capital exceeds £160,000.

PRESIDENT: The Right Hon Thomas Milner Gibson, M.P.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Chairman, George Alexander Hamilton, Esq.

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Three-fourths of the Profits are divisible amongst the Policy-holders on the "Profit Scale of Premiums," affording the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the further security of a large subscribed capital.

Assurances are granted for £10,000 on a single life.

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The Premiums of this Society are applicable to all ordinary classes of risk. The rate in each particular case is dependent upon the nature of the duties and the extent of responsibility or trust reposed. The terms are favourable, and of a liberal character, and considerable advantages are given to persons *Assuring their Lives in conjunction with Guarantee*.

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Cards.

ESTABLISHED 1817. PHYSICIANS' AND SURGEONS' PRESCRIPTIONS, FAMILY RECIPES, &c., Accurately and punctually Prepared, at BUTLER'S Medical Hall, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, By duly qualified Compounders. February, 1860.

FINE PEARL AND COMMON BARLEY. We have received on consignment, direct from the manufacturers, a few tons of the above, which we offer to the trade on reasonable terms. ROBERT ORR AND CO., 17½, COPE-STREET. Stores, 2, George's-quay. Also, some very fine split Peas.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN. AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

DUNN'S SOLID MARKING INK PENCIL. This useful invention will be found, on trial, so simple and effective that it must entirely supersede Fluid Marking Ink. For Florists' use it will be found invaluable. To be had retail of all Chemists, Stationers, &c. Price 1s. 6d. each, and wholesale of the Agent, H. W. CROWHURST, 7, Fownes-street, Dublin.

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Plain Moire Antiques,
Coloured Gros D'Almas,
Plain Coloured Glaces,
Real Brussels Lace Flouncings,
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Limerick Lace Dresses,
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Chene Silks,
Fancy Broche Silks,
Fancy and Plain Tulle Dresses,
Fancy and Plain Tarlatan Dresses,
Wreaths, Plumes, Lappets, &c.

JAMES FORREST AND SONS, 100 and 101, GRAFTON-STREET, Silk Mercers, Shawl Importers, and Lace Manufacturers TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, And the Irish Court.

Having received the whole of their recent extensive purchases, are now enabled to submit to their Customers, and the Public generally, an unrivalled assortment of the above Goods, suitable for TRAINS AND DRESSES, At prices which will defy all competition. To all of which they respectfully solicit an early inspection.

Miscellaneous.

CARDS FOR THE MILLION. WEDDING, VISITING, AND BUSINESS. A GENTLEMAN'S Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards Printed for 2s; Ladies' ditto 2s. 6d., post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the three Kingdoms. JOHN C. DEVOY, MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen. S. SAMUEL, Manufacturer of Irish Bog Oak Ornaments, and Working Jeweller, 29, NASSAU-STREET, Has the pleasure of announcing that he has been honoured by the appointment of Bog Oak Carver To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a handsome CARVED TIMBER FIGURE, (Full Size.) It would answer for a Tea Establishment, Cigar Divan, Hotel, Gentleman's Hall, or any Public Institution. Apply at 45, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. Also, SHOP TO LET.

LIQUIDE DE DELHOSTE, OR BROWN BOOT TOP AND SADDLE FLUID. This preparation is much admired for its simple mode of application, being used in the same manner as common blacking, both removing stains and imparting a rich colour to the leather according to the shade employed. No. 1, Light Brown; No. 2, Mahogany. Sold by Bootmakers, Saddlers, Druggists, &c., in bottles—Price 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s.—and wholesale by H. INGER, 3, Red Lion-street, Holborn, London, and 1, Cite Trevise, Paris.

NEW SEEDS. THOMAS SIMPSON, No. 1, COLLEGE-GREEN, Having received, in fine condition, his well-selected supply of NEW SEEDS for the present and ensuing Seasons, comprising all the new and most approved kinds in cultivation, for VEGETABLE AND FLOWER GARDEN, FARM, &c., Begs to assure his numerous Friends every care possible shall be given in executing their commands, and solicits early orders. Catalogues supplied, post free, on application.

GALTRIM HOUSE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, BRAY, COUNTY WICKLOW. Physician and Manager—EDWARD HAUGHTON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., M.R.D.S., A.B., and Senr. Mode. in Natural Science, T.C.D.

Galtrim House (or Fairy Hill) is situated within twelve miles of Dublin, close to the Railway station; and but a short distance from the Dargle, Powerscourt Waterfall, the Glen of the Downs, and other far-famed beauties of the County Wicklow.

Immediately adjoining it Mr. Dargan has built the largest Turkish Bath in the British dominions, which communicates with the establishment by a private path.

The treatment is not confined to the use of Hydropathic remedies but comprises Baths, Shampooing, Medical Exercises, Galvanism, and Medicines, according as each class of remedies may be indicated by the nature of the complaint.

Trains arrive from Dublin almost every hour in the day.

TERMS:

Entrance Medical Fee	£1 1 0
Treatment, with Board and Residence in the Establishment	2 0 0 to £3 0 0 ℙ week
Companions, not under treatment	1 10 0 " 2 10 0 "
Fires in Bed-rooms	0 1 0 per day.

NO EXTRA CHARGES.

ON SALE—BIRDS FOR THE MILLION. FREDRICK COLBERG, from Berlin, has the honour to announce to the Gentry and Public his arrival from Germany, with a great collection of German Canaries, and perfectly trained Bullfinches. This musical bird sings from eight to sixteen different changes. FREDRICK COLBERG can dispose of them by Wholesale or Retail, and flatters himself he will be honoured with numerous orders. 86, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

IMPORTANT SALE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES. Owing to the undersigned, under medical advice, being obliged to give up active employment, he will dispose of his Stock, consisting of several hundred pairs of Boots and Shoes, at a considerable reduction in price. As the patrons of the house well know the value in goods and comfort in fit which they have had hitherto, they will find the present opportunity worthy of their attention. JOSEPH C. PAYTON, CHIROPODIST AND BOOTMAKER, 20, DUKE-STREET. *₊* Premises to Let.

PAPER HANGINGS MANUFACTORY, AND HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 5, HENRY-STREET, Dublin, 18th Feb., 1860. EDWARD ROUNDS begs to return his best thanks to his kind friends, the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, and the Public, for the very liberal patronage accorded to him the past and preceding years, and takes the present opportunity to inform them that, in consequence of the proposed NEW TARIFF OF DUTIES, He will dispose of his present Large Stock (over 90,000 Rouleaux and dozens) of French, British, and Home-made Paper Hangings, at and under the contemplated reduction and repeal in duty. The Stock comprises a vast variety of the newest and most elegant designs, suitable to every Apartment, Halls, Staircases, &c., at prices very low, quality considered. Workmen, as usual, sent to all parts of the Kingdom.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE, MARY'S-ABBEY. JOHN FLEMING intimates to his Customers that he has rebuilt the above concerns, and hopes for a continuance of their patronage. BREAKFASTS, LUNCHES, SOUPS, SANDWICHES, &c. HOT JOINTS, from One till Six o'clock, consisting of Roast Beef, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Veal, Ham, and everything in season. The Charges will be as usual—Lunch, 6d., 7d., 8d., and 9d.; Breakfast, 6d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 3d. The Cold Meats are of the very best description; sold out in any quantity to suit purchasers. ☞ AUCTIONS SUPPLIED.

FINEST COLZA OIL. H. LEEDOM and CO. beg to say they are supplied with a large Stock of Colza Oil, of the very finest quality. From the great attention which they pay to this branch of their trade, they can safely engage to sell no Oil but that which will be sure to give satisfaction. H. LEEDOM AND CO., Wholesale Agents to Price's Candle Company, 34 and 35, MOORE-STREET.

TO THE UNMARRIED. IF YOU WISH TO MARRY, send a Stamped addressed Envelope to the Advertiser, who will put you in possession of a SECRET, by means of which you can win the affections of as many of the opposite sex as your heart may desire. This is suitable for either sex; for the old or young, rich or poor, whether of prepossessing appearance or otherwise. Address Mr. I. C. CLINTON, 76, Thames-street, London.

ELECTRO PLATING.—We beg to remind the Public that we were the first discoverers of Re-plating and Gilding worn-out Plate and Gilt Articles by Electricity, in 1840, and, having now had 19 years' experience, we can with confidence recommend it; and also refer to families, hotels, and boarding-house keepers, who have our Work in use many years. SMITH and Co., 1, DUKE-STREET.

ROOM PAPER.—A most extensive and varied assortment of the newest patterns, from 4d. to 15s. per dozen. Builders' Ironmongery, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Stoves, &c. Window Glass, Polished Plate, Sheet, and Crown. Paints, Oils, Colours, Varnish, &c. Metal and Marble Mantelpieces. THOMAS DOCKREL holds the largest stock of any house in the trade, which he will dispose of on liberal terms. Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 68, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET. Agent to the Wearmouth Sheet and Crown, and the Thames Plate Glass Companies.

GINGER WINE. BEWLEY, EVANS, and CO. are desirous of bringing before the public their GINGER WINE, an article upon which they have bestowed considerable care and attention, and which, if more generally known, would, they feel confident, supply the place of many more expensive Wines. It is a valuable stomachic, and peculiarly adapted for invalid and family use. Sold wholesale by BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO., 23, MARY-STREET; And Retail by all Grocers and Wine Merchants throughout the country.

NOTICE.—M'MAHON AND COMPANY continue to Sell off the large lot of First-class Hosiery purchased from Mrs. Harricks, who has retired from business. Those prime Goods are Forty per Cent. under cost, and consist chiefly of Shirts, Vests, Drawers, Gloves, Ties, Braces, &c. All persons requiring a supply should avail themselves of an opportunity which may never occur again. Observe, M'MAHON AND CO.'S New Hosiery and Outfitting Warehouse, No. 4, D'OLIER-STREET (near Carlisle-bridge).

ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES, in the Perfumery and Fancy Departments of GEORGE OLDHAM and CO.'S MEDICAL HALL, 107, GRAFTON-STREET. An extensive assortment of Smelling Bottles, Union, Patent Spherical, Spring, and Plain Stoppered of various colours, in Gold or Silver. Vinegarettes, of different patterns and colours, and in cases. Rich Cut Toilet and Perfume Bottles, coloured and plain. Perfume and Pomade Cases of various designs, and of the best description. Solid-backed Ivory Hair Brushes, Tortoise-shell, Ivory, and India-Rubber Combs. The Jockey Club, Royal, Cantharidine, and every other Pomade of repute. The most approved British and Foreign Perfumery—Frangipanni, Royal, Jockey Club, Ess Bouquet, &c. Brushes of all kinds, Sponges and Bags, Soaps, Creams, Sachets, Hair Washes, Perfumed Vinegar, Eau de Cologne, &c., as well as every other Toilet Requisite in use.

GYPSUM MANURE contains upwards of 40 per cent. of Sulphuric Acid, and for Clover and Grasses is the cheapest natural fertiliser; will show its effects in 15 to 20 days. American Farmers use it with all crops, at great cost; 3 to 5 cwt. sufficient for an acre; price here, 32s. per ton. *Stockhardt's Chemistry* says "Gypsum is a valuable manure for many plants, especially for the leguminous. The plant not only absorbs the lime, but also the sulphur of the Sulphuric Acid. Gypsum has also a beneficial effect on the growth of plants, as it absorbs the Carbonate of Ammonia contained in the air and rain water, and fixes it in the soil these two salts being converted respectively into Sulphate of Ammonia and Carbonate of Lime." Agent for Ireland—John Tyre, 13, Fownes-street, Dublin.

SILK MERCERY, MILLINERY, AND COURT DRESS ROOMS, No. 17 NASSAU-STREET. MRS. AND MISS SIDFORD Respectfully acknowledge the kind patronage received from the Nobility and Gentry on occasion of the last Drawingroom. They hope to be honoured with a renewal of their orders for the DRAWINGROOM, announced to take place on the 1st of March next, at DUBLIN CASTLE. No. 17 NASSAU-STREET. February 13, 1860.

M'NALLY AND CO, Watch Manufacturers, Goldsmiths, and Jewellers, No. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN. Respectfully invite attention to their new and magnificent Stock of the best London and Geneva-made Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases; fine Gold London and Paris Jewellery, Silver and Electro Plate, which will be found replete with every novelty of the present season. Being Manufacturers, and purchasing for Cash in the London and Continental Markets, they will offer to the Public such advantages, both in Price and Quality, as are not to be obtained generally, and cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade. An inspection is respectfully solicited. 15, COLLEGE-GREEN. Diamonds, Pearls, Old Gold and Silver, Watches, &c., taken in exchange, or purchased to any amount for prompt cash.

HIRAGE FOR BALLS, DINNERS, &c. We respectfully inform the public that we have completed our arrangements for the present season for the supplying of Balls, Dinners, Suppers, in the newest and most fashionable style. Subjoined are some of the articles we supply:—
CHINA.
Plates, Soup Cups, Parian Statuary, Comportiers, &c.
GLASS.
Tumblers, Wines, &c, Raised Dishes, Ice do., Bon Bon Stands, Vases, &c.
PLATE.
Knives, Forks and Spoons, Tea Urns, Evening Services, &c.
ORDINARY CUTLERY.
Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.
LIGHTS.
Lustres, Candelabra, Lamps, Semicircles, Mirrors, &c.
GREGG & SON, 18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TO INDUCE A TRIAL.—We respectfully offer a beautiful selection of Scotch Tweed Trouserings at 21s. per pair. Fancy Angola Mixtures, for Morning or Walking Suits, from 70s. to 84s. per suit. Evening Dress Suit (colour warranted), 84s. The above inducements are for ready Cash, the principle of SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS Being strictly adhered to by us. MOIR AND RITCHIE, TAILORS, (Successors to Sir Richard Baker,) 11, DAWSON-STREET. Agents for "Macdougall's Royal Inverness Capes." 20s. Cases, containing 14 varieties. BAKER, SIMPSON, AND CO'S.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS, 6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN. J. J. BYRNE respectfully solicits the favour of a visit from parties about to furnish or change residence, in the expectancy that *the established reputation for the Manufacture* of good sound work, combined with taste, along with a moderate scale of prices, will induce them to leave their orders for execution. He feels warranted in directing attention to his present elegant stock, comprising every requisite in Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, Marquetrie, and Buhl-work, for the Drawingroom, Library, Boudoir, Parlour, and Bedroom, as well as every new material in Curtain Fabrics, direct from the most eminent manufacturers, including Damasks, Chintzes, Silks, Brocatelles, Reps, Muslins, &c. Good Pure Mattresses, unequalled in price and value.

B. M'MULLIN, SUCCESSOR TO MR. GOODLAND, 54, DAWSON-STREET, Has at present a Stock of very nice WHIPS, London made, with Gold and Silver Mountings. SADDLES and HARNESS manufactured on the premises of very superior quality, at MODERATE PRICES. Saddlery Appointments for Mounted Officers of Line and Militia Regiments.

INVALIDS' AND CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, FACTORY & BAZAAR, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET. The most extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers and others visiting Dublin. KIRBY'S PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTORY, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

FRED. LEWIS' TROTTER OIL is the only genuine. Each Bottle is signed "FRED. LEWIS." FRED. LEWIS' MARROW OIL is warranted pure and pleasingly perfumed. The genuine is signed "FRED. LEWIS." FRED. LEWIS' PERFUMES from all the Flowers are unequalled. Every Genuine Bottle is signed "FRED. LEWIS." FRED. LEWIS' HONEY SOAP is equal to any foreign article—inferior to none. May be had of all Vendors in the Kingdom. FRED. LEWIS, WHOLESALE PERFUMER & REFINED SOAP MAKER, FLEET-STREET, DUBLIN, 89, GRAFTON-STREET, 89.

IF YOU WANT A GENUINE PINCH OF SNUFF, ASK FOR BROWN'S DUBLIN SNUFF. MANUFACTURER, 2, FRANCIS-STREET. To be had of all respectable Vendors. LATE OF 37, COLLEGE-GREEN.

ELECTRO-PLATE, In great variety, at HODGES AND SON'S, 16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY. Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE, ASTON'S-QUAY.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES, CELEBRATED FOR THEIR GREAT STRENGTH AND FINE AROMATIC FLAVOUR. To ensure a really rich and delicious beverage, use these choice Coffees; their excellent qualities have long been known and appreciated throughout Ireland. Be sure to ask for JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, and see that you get it, as inferior articles are constantly being offered to consumers. Every canister and packet of the real JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE bears a copy of his signature. There need be no difficulty in obtaining this COFFEE, as it is sold by at least one dealer in most places, at 1s., 1s. 4d., and 1s. 8d. per lb., from 1 oz. to 1 lb., and where it is not, any dealer may get it wholesale from G. OLDHAM AND CO., 64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN; Or from JOHN CASSELL AND CO., 80, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON. ☞ Agents wanted in every vacant place. Terms sent free by post.

BRIGS'S PATENT COLZA OIL FOR MODERATEUR LAMPS. This highly purified Oil, now supplied to the Dublin Ballast Board, in general use on the Railways in England, and adopted for some years by the Honourable Trinity Corporation and the Board of Admiralty, can now be obtained of the principal Oil Merchants and Druggists throughout Ireland. Wholesale Agent for Ireland, A. J. ALDRICH, 12, TALBOT-PLACE, DUBLIN.

DO YOU WANT SHIRTS? WE HAVE BOYS', YOUTHS', AND MEN'S, of every Size and Price; THE MATERIALS AND HAND SEWING EXCELLENT, with all the New Improvements in Shape. The PATENT and SANS PLY, COLLARS, TIES, and BRACES. MARY CRAIG, HOSIER, 47, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET.

PALACE NIGHT LIGHTS. The above elegant Chamber Lights are made from the purest material, and now combine all the advantages so desirable—viz., a steady white light, and burning accurately the number of hours required. Sold Wholesale and Retail by JAMES LAMBERT, Wax Chandler, Oil Merchant, &c., 64, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN. Manufacturers—Charles Ogleby and Co., London.

UNION PLATE GLASS COMPANY. The very beautiful article of Plate Glass, manufactured by this Company, can be had at the price of the lowest in the market, from H. SIBTHORPE AND SON, Agents for Ireland, 11 and 12, Cork-hill, Dublin.

LOYSELL'S TEA AND COFFEE URNS, In Electro-plate, Britannia Metal, Bronze, &c. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., Sole Agents for the Manufacturers. Beautiful new designs in Bronze, China, and Opal; Moderateur, Paraffin, and Belmontine Lamps; London Bronzed Tea Urns and Swing Kettles; Dinner and Dessert Knives; Electro-plated Forks and Spoons; Electro-plated Tea and Coffee Sets; Electro-plated Cruets, Salvers, Cake Baskets, Dish Covers, Side and Corner Dishes, Fruit Knives and Forks in Cases, &c.; Papier Mache and Japanned Tea Trays, in the newest designs; Drawingroom Grates, Fenders, and Fire-irons; and every other description of Housefurnishing Ironmongery, at J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.'S Show Rooms. A large assortment of the best designs in Glass and Bronzed Gasaliers, Hall Lamps, Brackets, &c. J. E. and Co. are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Lighting Country Towns, Gentlemen's Mansions, &c. 34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET. J. EDMUNDSON AND CO., Agents for Milner and Son's Fire-Proof Safes and Boxes.

IMPORTANT TO PURCHASERS. THE FURNISHING IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT, 23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET. Strong Tin Dish Covers, 9s. 6d. per set of six; Silver form do., from 15s. a set; Parlour Fenders, with Standards, from 6s. 6d. each; Polished Steel Fire Irons, from 3s. a set; Bedroom Fenders, from 1s. 9d. each; Bedroom Fire Irons, from 1s. 10d. a set; Britannia Teapots, from 3s. each; Ivory-handled Table Knives to balance, engaged, from 12s. per dozen; White Bone-handled do., rimmed, 8s. 8d. per dozen; Black Horn-handled Knives and Forks, 7s. 6d. per dozen; Kitchen Knives and Forks, 5s. per dozen; Engaged Razors, taken back if not approved of, 1s. each; Sweeping Brushes and handles, from 1s. 2d. each, engaged all hair; Black-handled Hearth Brushes, 8½d. each; a large assortment of Japanned Trays, from 2s. each; Bread Baskets and Knife Trays, from 1s. 2d. each; Patent Metal Saucepans, tinned inside, from 6d. each; Oval Metal Pots, tinned inside, from 3s. 9d. each; Iron Kettles, 5d. per quart; Iron Coal Boxes, from 1s. 3d. each; also a general assortment of Baths, Tea Urns, Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, Cruets, Tea Sets, Wool Rugs, Cocoa Mats, Iron Bedsteads, Pailiasses, Mattresses, &c., equally cheap. WILLIAM WHITESTONE, 23 and 24, NORTH EARL-STREET. ☞ All Goods marked in plain figures. No Second Price.

Wants.

WANTS a Situation, as General Inside Servant, or would go in a weekly employment, to attend two or three gentlemen in their rooms, as Light Porter. Satisfactory references given. Is a Protestant, and has no incumbrance.—Please address "A. C. N.," IRISH TIMES Office.

WET NURSE.—A respectable Woman from the country, who has had three nursings, and can be highly recommended by the ladies she lived with, wishes for the above situation in a Gentleman's family.—Apply to "A. B.," 19, Westland-row.

A STEADY, Active Young Woman, who is just disengaged, wants a situation in a respectable family, as House or Parlour Maid; satisfactory references can be given.—Address "S. K.," 85, Grafton-street, or Office of IRISH TIMES.

PAGE OR VALET.—A smart, active Lad, aged 17, wishes to procure a situation as above, in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family; knows his business well, and would make himself generally useful and obliging; has no objection to town or country; is a Protestant, and can be highly recommended by his last master. Please address "J. H.," 5, South George's-street, or 95, Capel-street, for a week.

A PARISH CLERK is wanted for a Rural Parish in the South. He, or some member of his family, must sing. Salary, £7 a-year.—Apply, by letter, to "D. R.," IRISH TIMES Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GENERAL OUT-DOOR SERVANT.—A respectable, active Young Man wishes for an engagement in the capacity of Coachman and General Out-door Servant; understands a little of in-door work, and has lived in places of great respectability, as his discharges will testify, and can be well recommended by his last master. Any applications will find attention, addressed to "B. J.," Ballintogher, Monasterevan. Advertiser is a Protestant.

AS MESSENGER, or PORTER, a man who is competent to take charge of a horse and van; who can be highly recommended by his present employer, with whom he has been for five years, and who will be willing to guarantee his honesty for a limited amount. Address "J. M.," Post Office, Castleknock, for one week.

Wanted.

A MANURE MANUFACTURER wants to appoint a few respectable District Agents. Liberal terms given, and the Manure sold carriage free. Address, with occupation and references, M. L., Mr. Riley's, No. 21, Mincing-lane, London, E.C.

TO FARMERS, POULTERERS, &c. Wanted to purchase, in large or small lots, Good Fat Geese. State lowest price to T. P. JOSEPH & Co., 70, GREAT GILFORD-STREET, BOROUGH, LONDON.

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—Wanted, Two Good Compositors. Also, Two Turnover Apprentices. Apply to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street Dublin.

Money.

BILLS at Three Months, and other Securities Negociated. Apply, by letter only, to "L. M.," 24, Grafton-street.

Medical.

CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATIONS. 27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN. Messrs. C. & J. DAY may be consulted on all cases of Nervous, Mental, or Physical Debility, Languor, Depression of Spirits, Painful Dreams, Loss of Appetite, Memory, &c.; and having great experience during an extensive practice, and received high honours and testimonials for their superior treatment of those diseases requiring confidential and skilful advice, they are enabled and guarantee a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above disorders. The system which Messrs. Day adopt does not require confinement, the use of mercury, copaibi, or any of those dangerous compounds which are invariably used by the unskilful in those complaints. Patients whose cases have been badly treated, neglected, or pronounced incurable, are particularly invited to pay Messrs. Day a visit, as in no instance do they leave their care without a perfect cure being effected. Fee, Ten Shillings. A guarantee given for the Cure. Country Patients, by forwarding the Fee with full particulars of their complaint, will be promptly attended to. Consultation Daily from Nine in the Morning till Nine at Night. On Sundays till Two o'clock. Observe—27, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, DUBLIN.

THE SUPPLY OF WOOL.

Those who have given any attention to the woollen manufactures are aware that this, the second great industry of the nation, is mainly dependent upon a large and regular supply of cheap foreign wool. Our home produce is very considerable, but it is by no means sufficient to meet the growing wants of the trade, even for the goods consumed at home, much less for the large quantity of woollen manufactures exported. Wool is now at a higher price than it has stood for some years—middle wethers being quoted at 19d., and brokes and noils at 1s.; while foreign and colonial are high in proportion. Of about 124 million pounds imported in 1858, 86 millions, or more than two-thirds, came from our own colonies. Australia and New Zealand in the last two years have supplied us annually with nearly 53 million pounds, and of 130 millions in 1859, 82 millions were from British possessions. Victoria and New South Wales send each about 17 million pounds, South Australia eleven millions, Tasmania five millions, and New Zealand two millions. The average increase in Australia appears to be 75 per cent.; but disease, drought, wild dogs, and the natives, besides the demand for the butcher, make heavy inroads upon this increase; and the progression is nothing like in the same ratio to what it was formerly. There may be exceptions to this decline in New Zealand, the new colony of Queen's Land, and in South Australia, but in the other colonies adverse influences are at work.

The decline from the former rapid increase in live stock in Australia is evident to everyone who has watched the official statistics of the several colonies. Thus the number of sheep in New South Wales has fallen from 8,602,000 in 1855 to 7,582,000 in 1858; and in Victoria from 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 a few years ago, to 4,766,022 in 1858. The principal cause assigned for this diminution is the growing demand to supply the Melbourne meat markets, 1,000,000 a year being required for slaughter. There is also much less attention paid to pastoral operations, and a deficiency of shepherds and shearers. The Governor-General of New South Wales suggests that it is desirable to change the kind of sheep; substituting, as in England, an animal with a coarser fleece and a heavier carcase for the fine-woolled varieties.

In 1854, the Cape Colony produced but 8½ million lbs. of wool, whilst in 1859 she exported upwards of 18 million lbs., or more than either Victoria and South Australia. Still, its sheep-farmers have to contend with numerous difficulties—wild animals, drought, and depredations by Kaffirs and Bushmen, besides long and expensive transport to shipping ports. Boundless tracts in Cape Colony, in the Orange River sovereignty, and in Natal, still remain unoccupied, although admirably adapted to their purposes. With peace on the borders, and more farm servants, the progression in wool production in South Africa will be immense, and soon far exceed the advance already made in a few years. The quality of the Cape wool is also yearly improving, and the sheep-breeders, as we have on former occasions pointed out, have taken great pains to improve their flocks. Last year there was a decline, however, of 3 million lbs. in our receipts of South African wool, as compared with 1858.

The supply of Indian wool has been greatly increasing within the last few years. We now receive about 16 million pounds out of 19 shipped from Bombay, chiefly brought down from Central Asia. Mr. Wray talks very largely of the wool-producing capabilities of British India generally, but we cannot agree with him in his sanguine ideas of what may be anticipated from thence; and a very long period (if indeed that time ever arrives) must elapse before anything like either the quantity or quality he speaks of is attained. From China we have lately been receiving several million lbs. of coarse wool, and there is no reason why the shipments thence, as trade with the interior is opened up, should not increase. In the United States there are about 30,000,000 sheep, but the clip of wool is small, scarcely averaging more than 2lbs to 3lbs per head. As the whole of the native production is used at home, we have nothing to look for from thence in the raw material, although now and then small shipments have been made to this country when the price ruled high. The Continent is becoming a very extensive customer for foreign wools of all kinds. Take even the case of the South American wools. The exports of wool have doubled from Buenos Ayres in the last five years, but we have not increased our supplies from thence, which stand at the same amount now as they did in 1855. We then received one-sixth of the entire shipments; we now only get one-eleventh part. Out of 27,000,000lbs. last year, only about 2,500,000lbs. came to England, while the Continent obtained the bulk of the remainder, France receiving 6,280,000lbs., Belgium and Holland 9,000,000lbs., and Italy 2,100,000lbs while 7,000,000lbs. went to the United States.

The importation of alpaca and mohair, and their extensive application in European manufactures, only date from a quarter of a century back, and yet they have risen into immense importance, and would still further advance but for the limited supply, and the high price at which the raw material keeps, with a yearly advance in price. Of mohair, or Turkey goats' wool, we received about 5,000 bales less last year than in 1858. France has gone largely into the manufacture of mohair fabrics, and the fashion having run much of late years upon this class of ladies' material, there is a brisk demand for wool. Until, however, some progress is made in the rearing of the alpaca and the Angora goat in our own possessions, we must continue dependent for our supplies on Turkey and Peru. Something, however, has been done in this matter: a fine pack of alpacas has been introduced into New South Wales, and many of the Angora goats into South Australia and the Cape. By a cross with the common goat, the production of this long silky hair or wool may be largely extended. Mr. Mosenthal, of the Cape, who was present at the society's meeting, gave some very interesting details respecting his introduction and experience of the Angora goat, and the profits to be derived from it.—"Marklane Express."

...KERS!
...DERATUM; OR, KELLY'S
...pound of the finest Tobaccoes prepared. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a ...nd is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to ...al of Tobacco.
...ound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Tins.
...—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 3, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET,
Importer of Foreign Cigars.

MRS. MATTHEWS respectfully solicits an inspection of a choice selection of Novelties, suitable for the approaching DRAWINGROOM,
In Foreign Silks,
Embroidered Tulle and Tarletan Dresses,
Lace Flouncings,
Flowers, Feathers, and Lappets,
Best Paris Kid Gloves, Fans, &c.
At her Warerooms,
49, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DUBLIN CASTLE LEVEE, DRAWINGROOM, AND PATRICK'S BALL.
Noblemen and Gentlemen requiring Court Dresses, Naval, Military, Militia, or Deputy Lieutenant's uniforms, for the approaching Levee, are respectfully informed that we are prepared with a very large assortment, complete, with Cocked Hats, Shakos, Busbies, Swords, Buckles, &c., for sale or Hire.
An early application is solicited.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
Military and Court Tailors,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
N.B.—We have just received, per the Herald, our first consignment of new Spring Goods from the Scotch Markets.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—We wish to call attention to our superior Stock of Ready-made Clothing for Winter wear. Being practical Tailors, purchasers may rest assured that every garment is as well made as if specially ordered. We visit the different Woollen Markets each season, and buy the very best goods at the lowest price for cash. We visit London and Paris twice a year to ascertain the newest styles, for the purpose of introducing every improvement in our Ready-made Clothing. One of the Firm personally superintends the cutting and getting up of every garment. The advantages, combined with our extensive Stock, will be appreciated by the general public. The following are a few of the leading garments in our warerooms:—The Guinea, Thirty Shilling, and Two Guinea Sackville Cape, the Three Guinea Morning Suit, the Fifty-Shilling Frock and Dress Coat, and the celebrated Guinea Trousers.—BROWNE and PAYNE, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, and 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

£4.
THE EVENING DRESS SUIT.
BLACK DRESS COAT, VEST, & TROUSERS.
G. D. HIPWELL AND CO.,
84, GRAFTON-ST.

LADIES' HABITS.
In the production of these elegant Garments we are warranted in not acknowledging any rival, while our prices are strictly moderate, varying from Five to Eight Guineas.
GEO. MACDONA AND CO.,
52, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

O'CONNOR AND HOPPER,
MILITARY AND MERCHANT TAILORS,
21, WICKLOW-STREET, DUBLIN,
Beg to return many sincere thanks to their Military and other patrons for their very kind support, and it shall be their study to merit a continuance of same, by unremitting attention, and providing the best materials.
O'C. & H., having conducted business in one of the largest Military Clothing Establishments in this city for several years, ensure to Gentlemen favouring them with their custom the advantage of the best Clothing, Cut in the latest Fashion, both Civil and Military, at such low prices as will be found on trial to give full satisfaction.
Mess and Servants' Liveries furnished at prices allowing the smallest possible profit.

BENNETS, Minors } CHANCERY
WILLIAM ACHESON begs to inform his patrons that he has purchased a very large portion of the Choicest Articles, from the valuable and well-selected stock of the late Mr. Bennet, all of which he will sell at a full reduction of Fifty per Cent. from the original prices.
Gold Watches and Chains; Brooches and Bracelets; Diamond, Gem, and Signet Rings; Plated Kettles; Tea and Coffee Sets; Corner Dishes; Gravy Dishes, Dish Covers, Flat Dishes; Coffee Trays and Salvers, all sizes; Dessert Stands and Epergnes.
An inspection is respectfully solicited, by
WILLIAM ACHESON,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.

CORNS.
MR. RENDALL can be consulted as heretofore, at 13, STEPHEN'S GREEN, Corner Dawson-street.
The absolute removal of Corns and Bunions instantaneous, and efficacious cures without
CUTTING, PAIN, OR BLEEDING.
Hours—Ten till Four.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION,
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each £0 5 0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from - - 0 5 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - 5 5 0
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green.)

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—3 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

London prices of Funds have not been much changed since yesterday, but our prices here have been sensibly affected, and the market was weak, closing with a dull tendency; this seems strange, as London prices have varied but little, except for New Threes, which are a good deal weaker. There seems to be no actual cause for the dulness to-day, except, probably, an anxiety on the part of "Bulls" to realise and take advantage of the advance.

There were some small withdrawals of gold from the Bank yesterday, and it is announced that about £200,000 will be taken to the East on the 4th; this is, however, all provided for, and, owing to the nature of the exchanges, is far less than might be expected.

In this market Funds were fully one-eighth under yesterday's price, and weak; nothing done in Local or Railway Debentures; the Share Market was also weak; no change in Ballymenas, Bandons, or Cork and Passage; Belfast Junctions were done at 46½ sellers; Droghedas were steady at last price, 77¼; Wicklows are quoted at 5¼ ⅝ rather sellers; Great Southern and Westerns were done at the rise of yesterday, and steady; Midland Great Westerns were dealt in at a lower quotation, but there are buyers; Waterford and Limericks were not dealt in to-day, but sellers at last price; Waterford and Limericks 5 per cent. preference were rather inquired for, but nearly all other Preference Shares were weak in tone.

Banking Shares were very firm; buyers of Hibernians and Royals, and sellers of Nationals.

Atlantic Steam were done at £4, rather sellers; Steam Shares were not so depressed in tone to-day—at least the City of Dublin Steam of 1836 were dealt in at previous price, and rather buyers.

Mining Shares were weak, with the exception of Mining Company of Ireland and Wicklow Coppers; all others were sellers, Connorrees and General Mines being sellers at the price, and Barravores offered.

In Miscellaneous Shares, no change whatever.

The following are the only Irish lines showing a decrease in traffic:—Cork and Passage, £233 in 16 weeks; Midland Great Western, £198 in 7 weeks; Waterford and Kilkenny, £21 in 20 weeks; Waterford and Limerick, £145 in 7 weeks.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 23.

OPENING PRICES.		
Consols Money,	... ...	95⅛
Account,	... ...	95⅛
New Threes,	... ...	95⅛
NOON PRICES.		
Consols Money,	... ...	95⅛ 5
Account,	... ...	95⅛ ¼
New Threes,	... ...	95⅛ ⅛ ¼
12-30 P.M. PRICES.		
Consols Money	... ...	95 to ⅛
Account	... ...	95⅛ ¼
New Threes	... ...	95 ⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.		
Consols Money,	... ...	94⅞ ⅞
Account,	... ...	94⅞ ⅞
New Threes,	... ...	94⅞ 5
CLOSING PRICES.		
Consols Money	... ...	94⅞ ⅞
Account,	... ...	94⅞ ⅞
New Threes,	... ...	94⅞ 5

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills, 24-7; Caledonians, 94; Eastern Counties, 57¾; Great Northern, 110; Great Northern A, 99¼ ¾; Great Western Canada, 12¼; Great Westerns, 69¼ ¾; London and North Western, 99¾; London and South Western, 92¾; Leeds Northern, 47½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40¼ ¾; South Eastern, 89¾ 9; Midland Stock, 108¼ ¾; Mexicans, 22¼ 2 to ¼; North British, 61¾; York and North Midland, 77¼; Turkish Old, 180¼; Turkish New, 66¾. Consols opened at 95¼ ¼, declined to sellers, at ¼, and are now exactly ¼. Shares opened firm, with an active demand for Oxfords, Sheffields, Great Northerns, Great Northern A. They are now a shade easier, but good in tone. Canada and French steady.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY.—The animation in the Stock Exchange has subsided. To-day the Funds declined about one-half per cent. In the Share market yesterday's advance is well maintained, although Midland is less active. At noon to-day, at the Paris Bourse, three-per-Cent. Rentes were quiet, at 68.30, being the same as yesterday.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Times' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The English funds opened with increased strength this morning, owing to the confidence entertained in the position of the ministry, and an impression also, that great diplomatic efforts are being made among the Continental Powers, to prevent the existing foreign complications from ending in hostilities. The demand for discount at the Bank to-day was rather active.

(*Daily News' City Article.*)

Wednesday Evening.

The stock markets were powerfully influenced to-day by increased confidence in politics. The English Funds have attained a fresh rise of one-fourth. The upward movement extended to most other departments of the Stock Exchange. The discount market remains quiet. The terms for best bills are 3¾ to 4 per cent. About £16,000 in gold was taken from the Bank to-day for exportation. About £300,000 in silver and gold is expected to be sent to Bombay, by the packet of the 27th inst. The continued sales of the native paper here will contribute to keep up the outflow.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—FEBRUARY 23.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per Cent. Consols	... ...	94⅞
Ditto for Account, 8th March	... ...	94⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	... ...	94⅞ ¼
Ditto for new Account, 9th April	...	94¼
BANKS.		
National Bank, £25 paid,	...	..61½xd & b
MINES.		
Connorree Mining Company of Ireland, limited	...	15s.
General Mining Company of Ireland (Limited)	...	⅞
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	...	55½
STEAM.		
Atlantic, limited		4
City of Dublin Steam Packet Company of 1836,		41½
RAILWAYS.		
Dublin and Belfast Junction, £50 paid,	...	46½
Dublin and Wicklow, £10 paid	...	77½
Dublin and Drogheda,	...	5¾ ⅞
Great Southern and Western Stock,	...	112½xd
Midland Great Western,	...	53⅜
PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Dublin and Wicklow, 6 per cent. perpetual, paid in full,	...	12½ 13
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual Class A	...	10⅛
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual		98x

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 29th February. Names to be furnished on or before the 28th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols......	94¼ ⅜	94⅜ ¼	94¼	94⅜	94⅝	—
Ditto for account........	—	94⅜ ¼	—	94¼	93⅞	—
3 per Cent. Reduced.......	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent Stock......	94¼ 94	94½ ¼	94⅜⅛¼⅜	94⅜ ¼	93⅞ 94	94¼ 94
Ditto for account........	94 94¼	94¼ ⅛	94¼ ⅛	94¼	93⅞ 94	94
Bank Stock................	—	—	—	—	—	—

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to ensure publication, must be properly authenticated, and will be inserted gratis.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock p.m., and the Third Edition at a quarter past 4 o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, February 18, amounted to 52,386 copies, making an average of 8,731 copies daily.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24TH.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS ... ... Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS ... Glasnevin; Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.
ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.—Library and Museum open to visitors introduced by members on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visiters introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum, every day, free.
MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.
CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.—For Twelve nights only—Kratky Baschik, the Hungarian Wizard and Musician. Doors open at Half-past Seven, to commence at Eight o'Clock.
LONG-ROOM, ROTUNDO.—Hamilton's Diorama of Italy Open this evening.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

France, Italy, and Switzerland	... One and Six p.m. daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany	... Six p.m. daily.
America (Boston and Bermuda), (Q.)	Six p.m., Feb. 26.
India (Bombay) (S.), Spain and Portugal (S.),	One p.m., Feb. 26.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	Six p.m., Feb. 26.

N.B., Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed via Southampton, will, in future, be forwarded only by the Calcutta Packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

Black Dress Coat.......................£2 10 0
Black Dress Trousers..................£1 1 0
Black Dress Vest......................£0 10 6
£4 1 6
The quality of the above will be guaranteed; the cut cannot be excelled, and every Garment will be finished in the very best style.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
54, DAME-STREET,
Successors to John Lee.

WANTED Active AGENTS for the IRISH TIMES, in all the important towns in the North of Ireland.
Applications for agencies to be made to the Manager of the IRISH TIMES, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY, 24.

THE advanced age and exalted position of the Lord Primate command attention and respect for any advice or counsel he may give. Still, we are Protestants and are not inclined to give the power, without the name of the Papacy, to any Prelate, however generous and exalted. The opinions promulgated under the seal of the Primate are the sentiments of John George Archbishop of Armagh. As such they command respectful attention. They are the results of "anxious and careful consideration" on the part of the highest officer of the Church of Ireland.

The letter of Mr. Secretary Cardwell to the Rev. H. Verschoyle negatived any hope that the rules of the National Board would be relaxed in favour of the Church Education Society. As the Church Education Society contended for principle, and the National Board had its fundamental rules; when both were stated to be unchangeable, all that remained was, either that the Church should continue in its present anomalous position, or that some expedient might be found which would entitle Protestants to some share in the vast funds lavished on National Education. The Church Society instanced the case of convent and monastic schools, into which no Protestant child could enter, and which received a monetary grant on a per-centage of 45,292 children. They asked that the same facilities should be given to them as are given to these "separate" schools, and that the wealth of the National Board might spare a mite for another separate class. This was refused, and the Church Education Question remained precisely where it stood nine-and-twenty years since.

Upon this, the Primate, believing that "otherwise "he should not be acting for the best interests of the "Church," endeavoured to settle this long-vexed question on the ground of expediency. "He found" he says, "many of the schools to be in a condition "far from satisfactory, owing to the want of local "funds, the apathy of patrons, and the poverty of in-"cumbents." A considerable number of the society's schools were flourishing, "and diffusing the benefits "of good education in their respective localities. Still, "in remote districts, and where there were few inhabi-"tants, the clergy struggled in vain to maintain their "schools in efficiency." It was only for these the Primate was required to advise.

The Primate's plan, then, is, that wherever there is a prosperous and flourishing Church School it must depend for success on its own resources; but wherever a school is impoverished and inefficient, there exertions "are to be made promptly" to procure local aid to "enable the youthful members of "the Church to compete with those of other commu-"nions in the struggle of life." But if all expectation of procuring funds is hopeless, then it appears to the Primate "advisable to seek for aid from the "Commissioners of National Education, rather than "allow the children of the Church communion to "grow up in a state of ignorance, or expose them to "the danger resulting from their resorting to Na-"tional Schools under the management of patrons "hostile to the Church."

The whole question resolves itself into one of expediency, or rather of money. Wherever a Church School has willing and liberal patrons, it should be kept up; for "it is of great importance to the inte-"rests of education, and essential to the interests of "religion, that there should be a class of schools "independent of State support, and unshackled by "restrictions." Wherever a school is inefficient, there the local patrons are to be called upon to contribute, so that it may remain a Church School. If the parishioners will not, then, and not till then, the Primate advises their adhesion to the National Board.

The Primate eulogises the management of the Church Education Society. He advises that no alteration should be made in its rules. He will continue to aid it by his contributions, and to guide it by his counsel. He trusts that the liberality of the laity will continue to support it, and that "the "Training Institution in Dublin will be kept up in its "present admirable order."

These are the opinions of the Primate of Ireland; but, still, they are the opinions of an individual, and, as such, are open to criticism or refutation. Some, no doubt, will at once place their inefficient schools under the National Board; but others, let us hope, will still venerate the righteous principle for which they have so manfully contended, and, now that all hope of a satisfactory compromise is at an end, will prove, by the liberality of their contributions, that they are lovers of deeds, not words.

IRELAND depends for her defence against either foreign or domestic foes upon her admirable Constabulary. England, with her depots of Artillery her regiments of Infantry and Cavalry, her Coastguards, Marines, and Household Troops, has found it necessary to organise her Volunteers. We have no force to depend on but our Constabulary. Whether we regard their numbers, their training, or their stature and bodily calibre, they are the Guards of Ireland. The rank and file are all picked men and the officers are gentlemen by birth, position, and education. A gentleman, before he obtains a commission, must pass a strictly competitive examination. He must lodge £50 for contingencies, and expend £100 upon his outfit, and perhaps, pass some years as a cadet, without emolument. The Constabulary, in discipline, in appearance, and in its duties, is virtually a part of the Imperial Army. The least advantage which its officers are entitled to is rank and position as men who hold commissions from the Queen. At present they are officers as to their duties, but not officers as to rank. They occupy a nondescript position, being neither police nor soldiers. While the Army List is crowded with the names of Captains, Majors, and Lieutenants of Volunteers, attached to companies raised in every petty town, no Army List contains the names of the Constabulary Officers. They seem to be placed, as it were, outside the pale of recognition, though not outside the sphere of arduous duty.

A slight change, entailing no additional charge upon the country, would effectually remove the causes of discontent which naturally are felt by the officers of the Constabulary. Their position should be defined, and *bona fide* rank should be given to men who so well merit it. The designations of the different grades at present rank them with no known force. They are not police, for gentlemen by birth and education do not join that description of force; nor are they recognised as a portion of the army. Educated men do not love the title of Sub-Inspectors or County-Inspectors—names more suited to civil officers than to military men. Names are of vast importance, and it is not wise to disgust spirited men by appellations which they cannot like. A Sub-Inspector holds the same position in the Constabulary that a Lieutenant holds in the line. Why, then, should he not be styled a Lieutenant of Constabulary? Why should the commander of a certain number of soldiers be called in the one case a Sub-Inspector, in the other a Lieutenant?

Every Sub-Inspector should be designated as Lieutenant, and should hold that rank not merely nominally, but really. After five years' service he should rank as Captain. The First-Class Sub-Inspector ought to possess the rank and title, as he does perform the duties, of a Major. County Inspectors, commanding, as they do, a large body of men, should be equalised with Lieut.-Colonels, and, after five years' service, should rank as Colonels. In case of invasion or rebellion, the Constabulary will be brigaded, and must manœuvre with regular troops. Their discipline, order, and tactics are precisely the same. Why should their officers be compelled to bear a designation they dislike, and which is not calculated to win respect from their brothers in arms?

We are happy to notice a change which has already been productive of great advantage, both to the Constabulary and the country. The Stipendiary Magistrates throughout the country have recently, in many instances, been filled from the ranks of Constabulary Officers. This is a position they are admirably fitted for. They know the country and the character of the peasantry; while in the force they have learned, by experience, to detect the criminal, and to punish crime. Acquainted with the language and habits of the country-people, they can detect a link in the chain of evidence which the mere civilian would pass unnoticed, and, accustomed to the command of men, they know best how to dispose of their forces.

A change, so slight as to be merely a change of name, would remove the Constabulary force from an anomalous position. When the force is officered by gentlemen—and it is most desirable it should continue so—the appellation given by the commission should not be such as to create a distaste for so honourable a service; nor should they who serve the Queen so loyally and faithfully be without the position to which their services entitle them.

The *Times* on the Dispute between the Earl of Elgin and Sir Michael Seymour, in relation to the Chinese Expedition:—

The English public have before them at this moment the very unpleasant spectacle of two great public officers criminating and recriminating each other from their seats in the two Houses of the Legislature. Both have, by the admission of all lookers-on, deserved well of their country. If the general public only understood the secret interests that move the springs of that great Chinese question, they would appreciate even more thoroughly than they do the value of the Treaty obtained by Lord Elgin at Tien-tsin. If any one will listen to the conversation of any officer who has served under Sir Michael Seymour, he will be convinced that his popularity in his own profession, is too complete to suggest the possibility of his being other than an able and efficient commander. Both the diplomatist and the Admiral have won their honours honestly. Recent events may have a little tarnished their brightness, and the proverb that "fools judge only by the event" may have had sufficient fulfilment to destroy the unanimity of the applause with which men see them worn. That chronic state of half war with China which is the paradise of those who know how to profit by it, but is a wasting disease to the general financial, manufacturing, and commercial interests of this country, bids fair to resume its normal course. But this is not the fault of Lord Elgin, nor is it the fault of Admiral Seymour.

Unfortunately, however, both of these public officers agree to assume that the responsibility of these subsequent events lies between them, and each is bent upon casting it upon the other. Each also has his adherents, who, as is usual, are more zealous than their principals. Lord Elgin accuses the Admiral as the cause of the rupture of the Treaty of Tien-tsin. He or his partisans say that Sir Michael Seymour detained his gunboats idling in the South when they ought to have been supporting the Ambassador in the North. He asserts that during the months in which he was waiting at Shanghai and at the mouth of the Peiho for the Admiral and his fleet, the time and opportunity slipped by which would have taken him unresisted up to Pekin. He has no doubt that if he had succeeded in reaching the capital he would have been able to arrange all future matters so perfectly that no difficulties could have occurred in any after details. He says of Sir Michael Seymour that, without an adequate object in the South, he wasted the most precious season of the year and lost the opportunity of operations in the North. Some of the more zealous of the diplomatic party make it a further accusation against Sir Michael that he acted against the Chinese with a mercy so unseasoned by chastisement that it became cruelty to our countrymen. It has been complained that when he had stormed the Peiho Forts, and had in front of his victorious sailors and marines those very Tartar armies which afterwards defended the same ground so much to our disaster, he allowed them all to melt away without firing a shot among them or giving them any reason to dread a future encounter with English troops.

The Admiral does not deny the delay, but he affirms that it did not occur through his default. He points to his responsibilities as a Christian officer, and avows his disinclination to act with severity against enemies who had but imperfect means of resistance. If he was not in the North, it was because he had no reason to believe that he was wanted in the North, or that any policy of coercion was there to be pursued. He could not fire upon people who were crowding round his ships and bringing him off water melons and slaughtered bullocks; but, when he did find an enemy prepared to resist him in arms, he showed at Fatshan, at Canton, and at Taku, that there was no want of energy or promptitude in the measures he took to quell him. Sir Michael Seymour does not, moreover, seek to disguise the fact that the policy pursued by Lord Elgin was to his great distaste. Sir Michael Seymour and his advisers had their own notion of what the English policy towards China ought to be, and their own views of how it ought to be pressed. These views were applauded and shared by nearly all the merchants in the Chinese ports; and Sir Michael thought, as many at home think, that the merchants out there must know what ought to be done for commerce better than any one else. It might be a somewhat simple and innocent way of looking at things—much as if Mr. Gladstone were to consult the licensed victuallers and the wine merchants about his Budget, and fellow their counsels implicitly—but it was honestly intended. The Admiral explains that he was late at the Peiho, partly because he did not understand that he had been with sufficient clearness required to go there, and partly because he did not approve the policy of going there at all; but he reminds us that when he did get up he did his work thoroughly, and took his Ambassador whither he wanted to go.

This, so far as we can understand them—and we are very anxious to hold the balance exactly even between the disputants—are the accusations and the defence of both parties to the conflict. This is the substance of what Sir Michael Seymour asserted some nights since in the House of Commons, and of the reply made by Lord Elgin on Tuesday night in the House of Lords. For justification of these statements each appeals to those documents and despatches which the more cautious chiefs of the Foreign-office and the Admiralty had hitherto withheld from the public, and have carefully excised from the blue-books. When the desired despatches are produced they will do little more than settle dates. We must, perhaps, expect to find the diplomatist more skilful of fence in his correspondence than the sailor; and, as motions for this correspondence have now been made by both parties, we may expect to have this whole matter fully elucidated. So far as concerns the justification of the admitted delay, we must, of course, postpone any opinion until these papers are before us. But there are two points upon which the case is already ripe for remark. We think that the public will have great difficulty in following Lord Elgin to his conclusion that any more precipitate advance at the Peiho would have given him additional diplomatic advantages, or that he would have been more powerful at Tien-tsin if he had arrived there in peaceful guise, unopposed, than he was when escorted there by a victorious squadron, fresh from the achievement of battering down the protecting forts of the river and of dispersing a picked Tartar army. We can quite believe that if Lord Elgin had been able to proceed direct to Pekin, and had entered that capital either as friend or as foe at the head of a large British force, he would probably have taught the Mandarins of that fossil Court a great moral lesson. Having shown them that it was possible to get at them, he might for ever after have acted on their fears from a distance. But Lord Elgin does not, so far as we understand, even suggest the possibility of such an adventure as this; and if this was not lost, nothing was lost. On the other hand, it becomes matter for very serious consideration how far Sir Michael Seymour is justified in entertaining and giving effect to an independent course of action when acting with a Plenipotentiary. If the rule is not quite clear in such cases, it cannot too soon be made quite clear. It won't do for the English people to maintain a Foreign-office to fight their own Admiralty, or an Admiralty to fight their own Foreign-office. It will never answer to send out diplomatists to work the destruction of our fleets, or to send out admirals to embroil the policy of our diplomatists. These disputes have been, in all ages and at all times, the parents of disaster.

The *Daily News* on the Army Estimates and our Military System:—

It cannot be said that Mr. Sidney Herbert's speech on the Army Estimates leaves us to very satisfactory reflections. He candidly described them as enormous; indeed, they are the largest military estimates ever proposed, the increase over last year amounting to £1,600,000. But he has not touched the real grievance. The plain truth is, that the public do not believe they get for their money money's worth. They see enormous sums spent upon what Mr. Sidney Herbert pleasantly calls the Brains of the Army—in other words, the Staff—with no better results than if the Brains had been Blockheads. They see a complicated system of Purchase and Retiring Pensions, with all the evils of restricting the selection of officers to rich men on the one hand, and all the evils of burdening the Exchequer with dead weight on the other. They see the Militia system changed from its original purpose of supplying a reserve in time of danger into a means of providing a sort of irregular regular army, which thwarts the recruiting officer, and costs as much money as the regular troops. They see incompetent officers promoted every day, or maintained in lucrative places, with the most insolent contempt of public opinion. They see year after year large sums spent upon batteries and fortifications, the object of which is neither explained nor understood by any man—if, indeed, they have any object at all. In short, so far as the public information goes, it is impossible to ascertain whether the money voted for the Army produces the results which it ought; and, more singular still, it is impossible to ascertain what Mr. Sidney Herbert's opinion may be upon the subject.

The first great omission in Mr. Herbert's speech was with respect to the system of Purchase. Is it true, or is it not true, that it has become impossible to fill up the vacant commissions in the Cavalry? There certainly does exist a correspondence upon the subject between the War-office and the Treasury. In this the difficulty is not only admitted, but it is attributed to the Purchase system. Up to a certain period the Treasury firmly refused to add a farthing to the pay or advantages of a cavalry officer until the Purchase system was dealt with. But of late rumours are rife that the Treasury has yielded—that young officers are to have chargers kept at the public expense, and that the regulation prices of cavalry commissions are to be lowered. Now, surely, Mr. Sidney Herbert was bound to say something upon this most important subject. We are constantly told that to change the social rank of the British officer would destroy the British Army. Well, it is admitted that in consequence of those terrible examinations in the elements of education the old class of rich British gentlemen will not enter the cavalry. It is to be presumed that the new regulations will be such as to admit a lower and poorer class. But, then, what becomes of the old theory? Is the British Army about to perish, or was the alleged danger a mere bugbear? If it was, let Mr. Sydney Herbert explain whether, the Purchase system having confessedly failed in the Cavalry, immediate measures should not be taken to put an end to it.

The second great omission in Mr. Herbert's speech concerned the Militia. It is certainly clear that a Militia ought not to be embodied in time of peace. Such a force, assembled at such a time, is neither more nor less than part of the regular army. It costs as much, but is not—nor, indeed, can it be—so efficient. Moreover, it is an admitted fact that the existence of two forces—the Militia and the Regulars—interferes with each other. Like two merchants in the same market, recruiting sergeants from each body raise the price of the recruit. But these are not the most serious evils. It seems to be proved that when the Militia is mobilised, as it were, it acquires a new character. So long as a Militia regiment is raised and trained in its own county, and does not go beyond its limits, and so long as the men have an assurance that they will never really be embodied, a wholly superior class are to be found in the ranks. But as soon as the regiment is permanently embodied the class of men who come in are those who want permanent service, and in point of fact exactly the same as those who are enlisted in the army. In this way, as Mr. Herbert says, "you are establishing a competition against yourself—you are narrowing the great recruiting ground of the army." These are common sense views, and have been urged again and again in these columns. But, then, why did not Mr. Herbert tell us how he meant to remedy these obvious evils? Has he any plan for the purpose of organising a Militia which shall be really local, and which shall not be liable to serve abroad, or even out of its own county, except in case of imminent danger? The Rifle Volunteers are confined to the upper and middle classes, and it seems that they will contribute some 70,000 men at the least to the system of national defence. The Yeomanry are composed of the country gentlemen and farmers, and they contribute some 15,000 to the system of national defence, though it must be confessed at a somewhat extravagant rate. Now, why should not the rest of the community—the labouring classes—contribute something towards the same object? No man doubts their patriotism, or their stake in the country. They cannot be expected to abandon their occupations, but still there cannot be the slightest doubt that if some system were organised by which the able-bodied men of each county could be assembled together for a week or ten days in each year for drill, a very important addition might be made to the national defences of the country. Alive as Mr. Herbert is to the defects of the present Militia system, such a question as this surely deserved his serious attention.

The only notable change which Mr. Herbert announced is in the Staff at headquarters. It seems that the chiefs at the War-office and at the Horse Guards have been looking back at the history of things, and found that two officers held the appointments of Quartermaster-General and Adjutant-General, one for forty, the other for twenty years. Mr. Herbert has been led to reflect "that a system which left two men for such enormous periods of time almost at the head of the Army could not work well. They could know nothing of modern service, and must have existed only on the traditions of the time when they entered it." It would have been as well if this notable discovery had been made before the public exchequer was saddled with Sir Richard Airey and the Hon. Colonel Gordon for life. These officers, it seems, have accepted their present appointments upon the understanding that they are to hold them during their lives. What their claims may originally have been to their present lucrative places it is idle to discuss at present. Having been condemned by the judgment of the public, they were in the face of that judgment foisted into the two best places in the Horse Guards. And now they are to remain there until the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary-for-War, between them, can find some position for them with equal emolument, but it is to be hoped with less power to do mischief. When a creditor has written off a bad debt he knows the worst, and has done with it; but when the public have to deal with a disadvantageous appointment they cannot, it seems, get rid of the nominee, but must content themselves by putting him as far as possible out of sight.

Fashionable Intelligence.

WINDSOR CASTLE, FEB. 23.

Her Majesty the Queen held a Court and Privy Council yesterday afternoon at Buckingham Palace.

At the Court M. Musurus, the Turkish Ambassador, had an audience of the Queen, and delivered to her Majesty a letter from the Sultan. His Excellency was introduced by Lord John Russell, the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, K.C.H., her Majesty's Master of the Ceremonies.

The Privy Council was attended by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort; Earl Granville, Lord President; Duke of Argyll, Lord Privy Seal; Viscount Palmerston, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Duke of Newcastle, Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State for War; The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Duke of Somerset, First Lord of the Admiralty; Earl of St. Germains Lord Steward; Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain; and Earl Spencer, Groom of the Stole to the Prince Consort.

Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Earl Granville, and Viscount Palmerston had audiences of her Majesty.

The Court was attended by Viscount Gough, Gold Stick in Waiting; Viscount Castlerosse, Vice-Chamberlain; Lord Proby, Comptroller of the Household; Lord De Tabley, Lord in Waiting; and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West, Groom in Waiting.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Alice, rode on horseback yesterday morning in the Riding-house of Buckingham Palace.

The Prince Consort rode out on horseback, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. D. de Ros.

The Royal dinner party in the evening included their Royal Highnesses the Princess Alice and the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Newcastle and Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, Earl Cawdor, the Right Hon. Sir George and Lady Grey, and the Equerry in Waiting to the Duke of Cambridge.

Mr. Andrew Washington Kirwan, son of our respected City Coroner, Dr. Kirwan, of Mountjoy-square, Licentiate in Honors in the Faculty of Philosophy and letters of the R.C. University, Dublin, having been solemnly and publicly examined for two several days, obtained letters testimonial qualifying him to practise surgery.

The Right Hon. Viscount Lismore, family and suite, have left Shanbally Castle, Clogheen, for his town residence, Wilton-crescent, London.

Archdeacon Verschoyle and Mrs. Verschoyle have arrived at the Hibernian Hotel.

The Attorney-General has appointed as his clerk P. Scott, Esq., solicitor, No. 9, North Great George's-street Dublin.

Dr. Burke (Mayo Rifles) has arrived at the Hibernian Hotel from Westport.

Captain M'Clintock Bunbury, M.P., has left for London.

Arrivals at Morrison's Hotel:—The Earl of Skelmersdale, Colonel and Mrs. Close and suite, Mr. and Mrs. White, Colonel Knox, Colonel De Moleyns, Captain Dick, Captain Close, R. J. Alleyne, W. Winstall, Taratt, Hill, Alexander and John LaTouche, Esqrs. Departures—The O'Donoghue, M.P.; Captain and Mrs. Coote and suite, Mrs. Sydney Cosby and suite, Colonel Mayon, Colonel Caulfeild, Captain Mussenden, G. M. Bagot, Charles A. Emmot, Hamilton, Ward, Molony, and F. R. King Harman, Esqrs.

The Army.

INSPECTION OF THE 26TH CAMERONIANS.—Major-General A. A. T. Cunyngham, C.B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade, made his inspection of this fine corps yesterday, at Ship-street Barracks. The regiment was formed on parade in two lines in the barrack-square in heavy marching order, under the command of Colonel A. T. Hemphill, awaiting the Major-General, who arrived precisely at 12 o'clock, attended by his staff, and immediately commenced to inspect the men in the ranks, which had been opened at double distance for the occasion; after which they were formed into close column, when the Major-General addressed the regiment in very complimentary terms on their fine soldier-like appearance, their cleanliness on parade, and steadiness under arms, and dwelt considerably on the extremely good conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men since their arrival in this garrison. The Major-General also expressed the great pleasure he felt in meeting with the Cameronians, and referred, in an eloquent address, to where he had the honour of serving along with them in China, where their bravery, and their forbearance when suffering under a violent epidemic and almost unprecedented privations, won the favourable opinion of their superiors and concomitants during that campaign. The Major-General afterwards inspected the men's rooms and was much pleased to find them so very clean and regular. He also visited the hospital, and expressed his satisfaction with the cleanliness of the wards, and the excellent arrangements in which he found everything in that department.

The following changes of quarters will take place in the division of Guards on the 3rd of April next:—

Grenadier Guards—The 1st battalion from Wellington Barracks to the St. George's, Kensington, and Magazine Barracks; 2d battalion, from Windsor to Portman-street and St. John's-wood Barracks.

Coldstream Guards—1st battalion from Portman-street and St. John's-wood Barracks to Wellington Barracks; 2d battalion from the Tower of London to Windsor.

Scot's Fusilier Guards—1st battalion from St. George's, Kensington, and Magazine Barracks, to Wellington Barracks; 2nd battalion from Wellington Barracks to the Tower of London.

The 3rd battalion of the Grenadier Guards will remain in Dublin.

One hundred and fifty men, selected from the depot brigade of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, were on Wednesday paraded and medically attested for service at Gibraltar, Malta, and Corfu. Among the provisions for the formation of the 15th and 16th brigades, it is stated that a number of bombardiers on foreign stations will be ordered home for promotion, and that their places will be supplied by recruits from head-quarters.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Sanitary Commissioners appointed to inspect and report upon the barracks and military hospitals in England several improvements for the health and comfort of the troops at Chatham are ordered to be adopted at that garrison, some of which are now being carried into effect; the results up to the present time being very satisfactory. Directions have been given for the Deputy-Inspector-General of Hospitals, accompanied by officers belonging to the several corps, to institute a close inspection of each of the barracks once during every month, in order that everything may be adapted to ensure the health of the troops.

Navy.

The necessary preparations have been completed for the launch of the Camelion, 17-gun screw steamer, from Deptford Dockyard this (Thursday) afternoon. The Camelion was only laid down upon the stocks about six months since, and has been built under the immediate inspection of the master shipwright of the yard, Mr. H. Chatfield. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length between perpendiculars, 185 feet; keel for tonnage, 164 feet; breadth extreme, 33 feet 2 inches; ditto for tonnage, 32 feet; ditto moulded, 32 feet 4 inches; depth in hold, 17 feet 5 inches; burden in tons, 950 8-94. Her engines, which are being constructed by Messrs. Maudslay and Son, will be of 200-horse power. After the launch, it is intended to tow her to Woolwich, to be completed for sea. The launch will take place between 1 and 2 o'clock, the public being admitted to the yard about an hour previously.

The Stork gunboat, tender to the Excellent gunnery-ship at Portsmouth, proceeded yesterday up Porchester Lake, and made practice at short range with solid shot from her eight-inch pivot gun upon an iron plate affixed to the side of the old Briton frigate. At the conclusion of the firing the plate, which appeared to be upwards of four inches thick and about six feet in length by four in breath, was carefully covered up with canvas. The result of the trial, however, was precisely the same as on former occasions of the kind, the third shot from the gunboat breaking the plate, and driving large portions through the frigate's side, strewing the deck with broken pieces of iron, and again clearly demonstrating the destructive character a ship's so-called "protective armour" must assume when broken up by powerful artillery, and scattered in jagged fragments among the crew of the vessel it was intended to defend.

The Ariadne, 26, screw, Capt. Vansittart, was again under way yesterday at Spithead, for the purpose of resuming her experimental screw trial, but owing to the force of the wind it was again deferred.

The Mars, 80, screw, Capt. Strange, at Spithead, has received orders to prepare for sea.

The screw steam frigate Diadem, 32, Capt. James H. Cockburn, arrived at Portland on Tuesday from Portsmouth. A portion of the Channel fleet is expected to leave that harbour in a few days for the Tagus. The vessels now in port are the Royal Albert, 121; Edgar, 91; Queen, 91; Algiers, 91; Donegal, 101; Hero, 91; Trafalgar, 91; Melpomene, 51; Mersey, 40; Diadem, 32; Blenheim, 60; Mutine, 17; Greyhound, 17; Biter, 2; and the Partridge, 2.

THE MAGISTRACY.

Thomas Macky M'Clintock, Esq., of Muff Lodge, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Donegal.

On the recommendation of Lord Carew, the Lord Chancellor has been pleased to insert the name of Walter Mountifort Westropp Dawson, Esq., of Charlesford, Newtownbarry, in the commission of the peace for Wexford county.

Thanks.

From Rev. A. M. Pollock, for 5s. (postage stamps), "a thank-offering for danger escaped." How would the donor wish the gift to be applied? A. M. P.

LATEST NEWS.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

IRISH TIMES OFFICE.

AUSTRIAN REJECTION OF THE ENGLISH PROPOSALS.

PARIS, THURSDAY.—Prince Metternich remitted yesterday to M. Thouvenel an explanatory message, containing the answer to the four points of the English proposal. The Vienna Cabinet expresses its regret at not being able to give its adhesion to said proposal as a basis for ulterior negociation between the Great Powers.

VIENNA, THURSDAY.—The courier, bearing the definite answer of Austria to the English proposal, left here on the night of 7th, for Paris and London. The reply of Austria explains the reasons why the Court of Vienna could not accept the English proposal as a basis for an arrangement to which the consent of Austria would be given by her signature. Count Rechberg explains that the proposal not only essentially alters the basis of the European equilibrium which was founded by the treaties of 1815, but it is also in open opposition to the fundamental principles upon which the legitimacy of Governments in general, and especially of the Austrian Government, is founded. In the third instance the said proposal destroys the rights of the Italian Princes, who were placed under the guarantee of Europe, and which the Emperor Francis Joseph has the sacred duty to protect, in his quality as chief of the house of Hapsburgh. If, induced by all these motives, Austria declines the negociations, he declares that for the present she will not endeavour to undo by force of arms what she cannot prevent, although reserving to herself full and entire liberty of action for the future. The tone of Count Rechberg's answer is exceedingly moderate and polite.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe* says the chances of war in spring are becoming daily stronger. The accumulation of Austrian troops behind the Mincio and the north bank of the Po betokens a desperate effort.

FRANCE.

A second warning has been given to the *Ocean*, a journal of Brest, for having quoted the greater part of the article for which *La Bretagne* was suppressed.

Some of the Paris journals state that it is rumoured Count Walewski is shortly to leave Paris for Vienna, on an extraordinary mission.

Most of the Madrid journals are opposed to the conclusion of peace, and demand the occupation of Tangiers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says a feeling is abroad that the Emperor is very desirous of coming to an arrangement with the Pope such as would satisfy moderate men, and avert the total separation of the Romagna. It is said that a vicarate and a lay Government would, to a certain extent, appease the discontented. The clerical party are, however, averse to any compromise whatever, while the Romagnese will not listen to anything short of total separation and annexation to Piedmont. It is admitted that the question is extremely complicated.

The Emperor is desirous of having something to announce about Rome in his speech on the 1st March, and everything will be done in the meantime towards that end.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL MAILS.

SOUTHAMPTON, 23RD.—The Peninsular and Oriental steamer Tagus has arrived with the Peninsular mails, 20 passengers, £4,064 in specie, and a full cargo, consisting of fruit, eggs, &c. The Tagus left Lisbon on the 17th. She encountered N.W. gales, with heavy sea, on the homeward voyage. On the 21st she spoke the Ceylon, with outward mails for India. The ships Asia, Ananisty, and Orontes put into Lisbon on account of bad weather. The steamer Tonia, from Liverpool to Palermo, and the Mana, for Constantinople, had also put back to Lisbon, short of coals. Intelligence from England that Portuguese wines would have the same reduction as French gave general satisfaction to the Portuguese, who, however, were dissatisfied with the English for expecting a reduction in the Portuguese tariff in favour of cotton and wool. Large quantities of false paper money, manufactured for circulation in the Brazils, had been discovered at Oporto. On the arrival of the Euryalus, with Prince Alfred on board, the Court prepared to receive him at the Arsenal, where the Royal carriages were waiting, but the Prince landed *incognito*, and went on foot to the Palace. In the harbour at Lisbon were H.M.'s steam frigate Euryalus, two Dutch frigates, and the barques Lady Alice and Neptune. Exchange on London, 30 days, 53¾; 60 days, 53½; 90 days, 54. Rentes, 3 cents.; interest of the present year, 47¾ 47¼; coupons, 46½ 7.

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAILS.

QUEENSTOWN, THURSDAY.—The (s.s.) Nova Scotian arrived here at 1-30 p.m, to-day; took mails, passengers, and telegraphs on board, and proceeded for Portland at 5 p.m. The Liverpool, New York, and City of Philadelphia (s.s.) Glasgow, which arrived here at 3-30 p.m., after taking passengers, &c., on board, proceeded to New York immediately.

DEBATE ON THE BUDGET.

Mr. Kinglake, on the adjourned debate on Mr. Du Cane's resolution, will move the previous question.

EXPENSE OF THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.

The estimate of the sum required to defray the expenses of the Chinese expedition, during the year ending 31st March, is £850,000.

THE SHREWSBURY CASE.

The defendants, Mr. H. Scott and others, on behalf of the infant son of the Duke of Norfolk, do not intend any longer to contest the title of the Earl of Shrewsbury to Alton Towers, and his lordship will be put in possession of the estates in the course of a few days.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty, yesterday afternoon, held the second Drawingroom Levee of the season.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 18TH, (VIA FRANCE).—The Exchange on London has fallen from 160 to 113 piastres per pound sterling. The typhus fever is raging amongst the fugitive Circassians, and carrying off one hundred persons daily.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, FEB. 23.—The *Austrian Gazette* announces that the reply of Austria to the French note left within the last few days for Paris. A conspiracy against Prince Daniel has been discovered in Montenegro, the principal parties in which have received sentence of death.

SPAIN.

MADRID, FEB. 22.—The *Correspondence Autografa* states in a correspondence from Tetuan, dated the 16th, that Marshal O'Donnell has remitted to the Moors the following bases for the conclusion of peace, viz.---The possession of all territory conquered, including Tetuan; an indemnity of 2,000,000 reals; and an engagement to respect the Catholic religion and commercial stipulations favourable to Spain. A delay, terminating on the 23rd, is granted for a reply, but it is doubted that the Moors will accept these terms.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY. — 12 p.m. — Funds continue buoyant; Rentes 68.53. 3 p.m.—Market has again been animated, but closed rather weak. Rentes 68.15, or one-eighth lower than yesterday.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.

The half-yearly meeting was held yesterday. The precautions to prevent the admission of any but qualified shareholders were so rigid that even reporters were required to sign their names and give their address. Mr. Lowe, the chairman, was received by one party with cheers, and by another with hisses. The malcontents are stated to have been in a majority. The chairman having moved the adoption of the report, Mr. Waddington contended that it was utterly fallacious. The report was agreed to after a considerable discussion; and the election of directors, the most exciting part of a very excited meeting, was proceeded with. After a long personal discussion, in which the claims of Mr. Lowe and Mr. Goodison, the retiring directors and Mr. Waddington and Mr. Gamble, the new candidates were very freely discussed. For Mr. Lowe nearly every hand appeared to be up, and he was declared by the secretary, who put the motion, to be elected unanimously aginst Mr. Goodison 8 or 10 hands held up. The meeting very emphatically declared against Mr. Waddington and Mr. Gamble, neither of whom demanded a poll, notwithstanding the immense exertions they had made to secure their return.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERDAY.

LEGAL BILLS.

The business in the House of Lords was confined to the forwarding of legal bills.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of one out of several Bills for the Consolidation of the Criminal Law. The bill in question made conspiracy to murder a felony, it being now a mere misdemeanour.

The Indictable Offences and the Court of Chancery Bills passed through committee.

The report was agreed to with amendments.

Their Lordships adjourned at 6-45 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—YESTERDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 4 p.m., and announced that the petition complaining of an undue election for Carlisle was withdrawn. The committee on the Roscommon election petition was sworn at the table.

Mr. DUNCOMBE gave notice that, on that day fortnight, he should call attention to the state of our diplomatic relations with Naples.

Mr. PARKE gave notice that, in committee on Customs Acts, he should move the omission of the ninth resolution, repealing the prohibition of the importation of foreign malt.

THE DUTY ON WINE.

Mr. WOOD asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in the event of further reduction of wines taking place in 1861, the drawback would be allowed on Portugese and French wines in stock, at the rate pursuant to the terms of the Excise orders of July 18th, 1843, and July 20th, 1852, and the Excise letter of July, 1843 ?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that a drawback would be allowed only to those who had complied with the Treasury minute of 1843. No difference, so far as he was aware, would be made between metropolitan and provincial wine merchants.

REWARDS TO THE MILITARY IN INDIA.

Mr. JONES asked the Secretary of State for India whether the officers of the Queen's service who were present at the defence of Lucknow have been allowed to count any extra service for their pension in consequence thereof, and whether the same principle is to be extended to the officers of the late Company's service, who also served at the defence of Lucknow, and whether it is the intention of the Government to mark in any other way their appreciation of their services?

Sir C. WOOD said that Lucknow would count for one year's service, that a clasp would be given for it, and that all the officers had received brevet or other promotions.

Sir J. PAXTON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if it is proposed by the new Treaty to give the French Government the power of increasing existing duties on English silk goods imported into France from its present rate to 30 per cent. "ad valorem?"

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that there was no engagement in the Treaty applicable to this class of goods, but it was not the intention of the French Government to raise the duty.

Major KNOX asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, under the proposed change, foreign wine and spirits will be allowed to be bonded in inland towns, and, if so, whether the duties will then be collected by the Excise.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was not intended to establish inland bonded warehouses for this purpose beyond those now existing.

WINE AND BEER LICENCES.

Mr. WILD asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether, in the event of keepers of eating-houses and refreshment-rooms receiving licences for the sale of wine and beer by retail, any measure to be introduced for that purpose will render them liable to have soldiers billeted upon them, as licensed victuallers now are?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that, upon consideration, the Government did not propose any change in the law with regard to the licence for beer; with regard to the licences for wine, he reserved a further explanation for a future time.

COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.

Sir H. STRACEY asked the Secretary of State for War, if it be the intention of the Government to equalise the prices of the commissions of officers of cavalry and infantry of the line; whether cavalry officers, having paid a larger sum as the price of their commissions, and receiving only the same pay as infantry officers, will, on selling, receive the difference from the War-office, and, whether or not wishing to sell, they will receive pay in proportion to that extra duty?

Mr. S. HERBERT said it was intended to lower the price of the cavalry to that of the infantry commission.

Mr. DUNCOMBE asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he had as yet made up his mind as to allowing a drawback on the amount of duty paid on the manufacture of British wines.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it was not his intention to allow any such drawback.

Mr. H. SHERIDAN asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Income-tax proposed by him in his Budget is intended to be levied on the same plan as that at present in force, and, therefore, not upon incomes less than £100 per annum?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the exemption of incomes under £100 would be continued as before.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEBATE ON MR. DU CANE'S RESOLUTION.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Du Cane's resolution was resumed by

Mr. HUBBARD, who pointed out the advantages attained by France on the Treaty, without sufficient equivalence on our side, and condemned the provision which forbade our levying an export duty upon coal. He congratulated the French Government on their adherence to free trade, but he could not congratulate the English nation on having to pay 2d. to the pound income-tax for giving a lesson on political economy to the Emperor of France. As for the remissions of the Budget, however good they might be, we could not at present afford them. He objected to the imposal of the Budget upon trading transactions as impolitic, vexatious, and involving such loss of time. The registration charge would be destructive to the smaller class of packages. He then attacked the increase of the Income-tax, saying that the reason the people bore it hitherto was, that they believed the words of those statesmen who undertook that the tax was not to last at its present rate. He complained that party opposition stood in the way of all amelioration of the Income-tax, against the inequality and injustice of which he declaimed with much earnestness. He declared that any Income-tax beyond 7d. in the pound would be a grievous disappointment to the people of the country, and protested against the many provisions of the Budget which embarrassed those transactions of trade and commerce which had raised the country to its present prosperity.

Mr. BAINES said that the Chambers of Commerce of our great towns had expressed their approval of the Budget proposals of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and had further received general approval, and which were, in his opinion, as safe and politic as they were bold. He would not have the Treaty reciprocal in the matter of mere jobbing and bargaining; but it was reciprocal in the best sense of the word, each country making valuable concessions to the other. France gave more than we did: we merely made an advance in our course, while France reversed the policy of 200 years.

Mr. BLACKBURN said that we were spending enormous sums in order to induce France to take the wares of the iron and coal masters, and the manufactures of Birmingham.

Mr. MARSH supported the Budget, as promoting the progress of peace, and checking that of war.

Mr. HORSFALL, alluding to the hardships caused to many traders by the actual regulations, and finding fault with various parts of the Budget, regretted that he could not support the resolution.

Mr. BYNG approved of the Budget as one of the most comprehensive and the most honest ever submitted to the country.

Mr. BEACH supported the resolution.

Sir J. BARING defended the Treaty against the charge of being antagonistic to the principles of free trade. He regretted, however, that the chance had been lost of concluding a similar treaty with Spain. He proceeded to examine the details of the agreement, maintaining that in many cases the wrong articles had been chosen for reduction on our side. He called attention to the unsatisfactory state in which the national finances would be left in, if the Budget was adopted. Was it safe to leave £10,000,000 of revenue dependent upon the single force of the Income-tax? It was first imposed in 1842; a new lease of the tax was now again proposed for one year only, while upon the best calculation it appeared the deficiency next year would be as large as 12 millions and a-half. So far from remitting the impost this time twelve months, they would have to augment it to 1s., and even that might not suffice. This was a most formidable position. It was the duty of Government to look forward for, at least, one year, and not leave so serious a difficulty to be dealt with next year, when they would probably have a new Parliament in the House, and possibly a new Constitution in the country.

Mr. BRIGHT characterised this speech as full of the alarms and hobgoblins conjured up in speeches delivered twenty years ago, when certain persons regarded with terror those measures of free trade which experience ever since had shown to be safe. The resolution, be observed, was aimed against every arrangement of the Government—the Budget, the Treaty, the reductions—everything, in fact, but the scandalous expenditure. Its success would involve a change of Ministry, an increase of indirect taxation, and a rupture with France. He expressed in warm terms his satisfaction at the conclusion of the Treaty with France. The advantages of that Treaty to both nations it was, he said, impossible to calculate. While it was said in England we were humiliated by the Treaty, there were those in France who regarded such a transaction as humiliating to their country, for while we made sacrifices so large, it would be shown that the French Government gave up five times as much as we did. We sacrificed duties on three important articles alone—wine, brandy, and silk—while France reduced duties, or abandoned prohibition, on a multitude of articles, on eleven of which alone the exports from this country amounted to £95,000,000. No one could foresee the amount of trade which would spring up in consequence. The tariff of France would be as liberal as that of the United States, and it should be remembered that to the United States we exported about twenty-two millions and a-half. Free trade with France, which at present was almost nil, would raise itself to something like the level of the United States. He amused the House by quoting a passage in one of Mr. Disraeli's novels, in which the writer lamented the absence of a commercial treaty between France and England, and regretted that we could not exchange our unrivalled porcelain for their delicious wines. Nothing could show views more contracted than the objections to the export of coal. Could it be believed that, with the world before her, France could not obtain coal from other nations? He could not blame the delay demanded by the French Emperor for the execution of the Treaty, when he remembered the delays which rendered it necessary for Sir R. Peel to postpone the abolition of the Corn Laws for three years after he had decided upon it. There were those in Paris who regarded this Treaty in the same manner as the Protectionists once did the repeal of the Corn Laws. No Treaty of similar importance had ever been concluded in so short a time as that of Mr. Cobden's, who had been described as undecorated and unrequited. It was true he was not decorated by those stars often gained by baseness; but he was regarded with the sympathy, the admiration, and the gratitude of his countrymen. When there was a deficiency in 1842, Sir R. Peel refused an immense number of duties, thereby increasing the deficit. Mr. Gladstone was now doing and then demanded from his trembling party an Income-tax of 7d. in the pound. The scheme succeeded, and the Income-tax had, from that time to this, enabled successive Ministries to effect a multitude of objects, good and bad. The Conservative party supported the policy in those days, and he called on them to still support a policy from which the country had derived such advantages. Could they deny, even on their own grounds, that the advance in the condition of agricultural labour was greater than was ever known before? Not but that he was sensible of the great blot of the Budget—a blot which would render the tenure of office of the Ministry a short one. That blot was the frightful and scandalous expenditure. It was said that £30,000,000 was not too much for the security of the country, but the country was not one whit more secure with the expenditure of £30,000,000, than with one of £15,000,000. Successive Ministries uniformly found the preparation of their predecessors imperfect and insufficient. The whole cry and panic of the war with France was a huge imposture, palmed upon the people of this country. After reviewing and blaming the Crimean and Chinese wars, he said that there was at last a close alliance with France, and that now we should conclude a treaty which would bind that alliance closer than ever. To increase the estimates under such circumstances was a great immorality, a base hypocrisy, some where or other; and if the Opposition had proposed a resolution denouncing the reckless expenditure, they would have deserved well of their country. With this Treaty on one hand, and these estimates on the other, there must be undecided opinions in the Cabinet which would be fatal to its existence. It was only by reducing the expenditure that they could hope to reduce the Income-tax. They would never recur again to Customs and Excise. The Income-tax and the expenditure were inseparable. Let the House make up its mind to this. The scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a great scheme. If it had not been for that £30,000,000, what a scheme it would have been! It relieved industry—it extended the hand of friendship to a great country—it was a bright spot amid the general darkness of Europe—it was an act of justice to England, and, by its influence on the amenities of nations, would be found hereafter entitled to the gratitude of the world.

Mr. WHITESIDE said that the last speaker had declared that he supported the Ministry. The contrary was the truth; it was the Ministry who supported him. He asked Mr. Bright, who denounced our expenditure on the whole, why he did not attend the estimates when voted, and undertake the glorious task of reducing them? Why did he support a Ministry now engaged in that Chinese war which he so severely condemned? Why did he support a Ministry which had a peace policy and a war estimate? He characterised the Budget as a bold experiment upon the country, quoting against Mr. Gladstone his declaration that the effect of the Income-tax was injurious. He could not consent to permit it to be doubled, and, with that opinion, could consent neither to the Budget nor the Treaty.

Mr. CARDWELL congratulated the country on the fact that, whatever happened, our military and naval resources were placed on a footing satisfactory to the country, and not fettered by financial considerations; but they were not, on this account, to be hindered in the course of financial progress. Approving strongly of the Treaty, he said that it would mark an epoch in French history as important as the downfall of Protection amongst ourselves.

On the motion of Mr. NEWDEGATE, the debate was adjourned.

The Valuation of Rateable Property (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.

The House adjourned at 12-55 a.m.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, 6¾ ¼; Caledonians, 93¼: Chester and Holyhead, 50½ 1; East Lancashire, 81½ 2½; Eastern Counties, 57¼ ¾; Great Northern, 109¾ 10; Great Northern A, 99 100; Grand Trunk of Canada, 8 13-16 15-16; Great Southern and Western, 111 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 100¼ ¾; London and North Western, 99¼ ¾; London and South Western, 92½ 3; Leeds Northern, 47 ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 40¼ ¾; South Eastern, 88¾ 9; Midland, 109¼ ¾; North British, 61¼ ¾; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 92¾ 3¼; York and North Midland 76¾. Consols closed all, 95⅛. Shares were inactive all day, closing a shade easier than opening. No feature worthy of notice.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, FEB. 23.—Sugar—Demand continues steady; Havana, however, in many cases sold 6d. cheaper. Coffee firm; no public sales. Tea—Sales by auction, of 34,000 packages, so far have gone steadily; in some instances a halfpenny lower. Rice firm, fair inquiry. Saltpetre dull, no demand. Tallow quiet and inactive; spot and March alone, 59s 6d; April to June, 56s to 55s 9d; October and December, 53s to 52s 9d.

MANCHESTER CORN REPORT, FEB. 24TH.—Market was well attended, and wheat of all descriptions in fair request, at currency of this day se'nnight. The inquiry for flour was restricted, without alteration in value. Oats and oatmeal moved off slowly at former prices. Beans and Indian Corn were each rather dearer.

BIRMINGHAM CORN REPORT, FEB. 24TH.—Small supply of wheat, and although early in the day small sales were made at higher prices, the market closed at barely last week's rates. Barley 6d. to 9d. per quarter dearer. Oats, beans, and peas, all held for a similar rise, but only taken in retail.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 23.—The supply of cattle continues unchanged, the greater portion of which were of a secondary description. Top quality in fair request, at about last week's prices, but all other sorts decidedly lower, 1,506 sheep sold freely, at last quotations.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Derby Stakes—4 to 1 agst Manchester (taken).
City and Suburban—10 to 1 agst Chere Ami.

TATTERSALL'S.

Liverpool Steeplechase—10 to 1 agst Anatis (taken); 10 to 1 agst Xampus (taken); 10 to 1 agst Redwing (taken); 15 to 1 agst Brunette (taken); 20 to 1 agst Maria Agnes (taken); 20 to 1 agst Bridegroom (taken); 31 to 1 agst Kilkock (taken).

City and Suburban—8 to 1 agst Chere Ami (taken); 25 to 1 agst Nucleus (taken); 40 to 1 agst Eggert (taken).

Chester Cup—100 to 6 agst Satellite (taken); 20 to 1 agst Viatki (taken—25 to 1 offered); 25 to 1 agst Tame Deer (taken).

2,000 Guineas—9 to 2 agst The Wizard (taken); 5 to 1 agst Lupellus (offered); 5 to 1 agst Buccanier (offered).

Derby—9 to 1 agst Umpire (taken); 9 to 1 agst Mainstone (taken); 11 to 1 agst Buccanier (taken); 12 to 1 agst Thormanby; 12 to 1 agst Wizard (offered); 20 to 1 agst Lupellus (taken); 25 to 1 agst High Treason; 33 to 1 agst The Drone (taken); 33 to 1 agst Upperhand (offered); 33 to 1 agst Cramond (offered).

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—A correspondent, in your impression of this morning, suggests the propriety of introducing a system into Dublin, dealt in rather largely by our Roman Catholic friends, of "raffling," and with some success;—a trial to benefit that most deserving and interesting institution, the Adelaide Hospital.

I, for one, would be rejoiced to see an effort like this made to support the only "Protestant" institution of the kind in Ireland, more than ever since its management have proved themselves, in the late case of the Frenchman, who was claimed, and, while under medical treatment, and weakened in body and mind, proved a fit case for priestly and bigoted fanaticism. I would, however, instead of so large a sum as £1,800, propose for the first, £1,000 for 1,500 tickets, with prizes as follows:—10 for £20; 20 for £10; 120 for £5.

I should say this would be likely to give more satisfaction generally, and, perhaps, be a means of increasing the friends of this hospital.—I am, sir, yours, &c., F. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—Will you permit me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to call the attention of the Corporation to the very shameful state of the south side of the quays. From Carlisle Bridge to the end of the South Wall, but more particularly that portion of it from Creighton-street down, the pathway is in many places *highly dangerous* after dusk, when the ruts and inequalities cannot be seen; and the roadway is in such a state as you would see nowhere else but in Dublin. This side of the quays is improving rapidly of late years, and occupiers of premises are heavily taxed for what is called the "Dublin Improvement Rate." May I ask why some of it is not expended here? It is not fair to lavish money on some parts of the city, and totally neglect others. I believe the "oldest inhabitant" along the quays cannot remember ten pounds having ever been expended on its improvement.—I remain, dear sir, yours, "SOUTH SIDE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—It was well observed in the House of Commons, a few evenings ago, that if the Executive had acted towards an English magistrate as the Lord Lieutenant acted towards Mr. Balfe, the whole magistracy of England would have risen as one man to resent the insult. Why should Irish magistrates submit to indignities which would not be endured by their brethren in England? I would suggest that, in order to mark their sense of the unconstitutional and iniquitous conduct of the Irish Executive, in first condemning a man and then trying him, gentlemen holding the Commission of the Peace should absent themselves from the approaching levee to be held at Dublin Castle. J. P.

THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAMPACKET COMPANY. THE DUBLIN TRADERS' STEAMPACKET COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—An article bearing this latter superscription, which appeared in the *Railway Advertiser*, of the 15th was copied into *Saunders' News-Letter*, of the 17th instant, and thus obtained extensive circulation.

The object is to write down the formation of the Traders' Company, and I think I may say few editorials run more riot in reckless assertion, gross exaggeration, and downright untruth. I do not blame the editor, because the article bears evidence, too distinctly to be mistaken, that it is the manifesto of the City Company—the statement of facts, I suppose they will call it—on which they rest their claim to public confidence and immunity from opposition.

I should like to know the connection of the two companies already on the Dublin and Liverpool line, "The City" and "The Screw" I don't think any director of either concern will venture to say a healthy competition prevails.

A competition, however, of any kind, the champion of the City Company states to be bad—worse than unwholesome; in fact, ruinous to the competitors and injurious to the public. The doctrine is novel, but on a par with the rest of his facts. Among other things, he asserts that the Windsor, Trafalgar, and Iron Duke are vessels of the City Company. They are no such thing; they are simply borrowed vessels. The vessels which are the property of the City Company, and in the Liverpool trade, are the Birmingham, Duke of Cambridge (father of Iron Duke), Royal William, and Duchess of Kent. Now, without puffing up the Nicolai, she is certainly a better and a younger boat than any of these tubs. What is, indeed, the whole steam fleet of this strong man, as the champion calls the City Company? Why, little more than a dozen vessels. I give them due honour when I call them the pioneers of ocean navigation, they were built so long since.

Perhaps the champion will say, "How dare you talk so of a company with a capital of £450,000, and that wants to raise £300,000 more?" Yes, that's the rub! what's the money wanted for? As bold as brass the champion will say, "To carry out that improved postal and passenger trade which will bring London within 11 hours of Dublin." Then, I say, My friend, why ask power to spend it in another way? why try to raise it to pay the friend from whom you borrow boats to enable you to continue your Liverpool trade?

To come to sober argument—for I defy the facts I have stated to be contradicted—if the City Company, with a plant such as I have described, with borrowed boats, and with a "screw company" to keep in check, can pay a dividend worth having on their original capital of £450,000, there must be ample room for such a company as the "Traders" to earn an honest living. With half the Traders' capital of £100,000, I am certain they can do more than the City Company now do in the Liverpool Trade, and with the whole they will much more than satisfy every possible want.

I hope they will succeed in placing their steamers in the trade, and not, like the City Company, acquire, as that company did, in 1855, the monopoly of the Holyhead station, on the assertion that they would put on boats which are not built in 1860, and which, as their bill now pending shows, they lack the cash to pay for at all.

I have applied for, and hope to be allowed, 100 shares in the Traders' Company.—And I am

22nd Jan. 1860. ANTI-MONOPOLY.

SOUTH DUBLIN UNION.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of the above union was held yesterday, in the board-room of the Workhouse, James'-street—

Sir ROBERT SHAW, Bart., in the chair.

Present—Cornelius Shannon, G. G. Place, J.P.; Edmond Lawless, H. R. Gillespie, Thomas F. Caldbeck, J.P.; John Byrne, Dr. Wall, John Keogh, Thomas Franklin, William Beasley, Henry Kingsmill, John Prescott, John Leutaigne, Simon Ledwidge, Andrew Rodgers, Thomas Dockrell, Daniel P. Ryan, William Ryan, John H. Evans, Patrick Whelan, John H. Atkins, E. D. Williams, Dr. Owens, George Sykes, George Austen.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Paupers remaining in the house per last return, 2,314; admitted during the week, 117; born, 1; discharged, 107; died, 4; remaining on Saturday, the 18th instant, 2,321; sick and infirm, 1,268; healthy adults, 486; do. children, 503; aged and healthy, 64.

A prize of £2 was sent from the Royal Dublin Society for some vegetables which were exhibited at the last show of the society, and which were awarded the second prize.

On the motion of Mr. Byrne, the money was directed to be handed over to the agriculturist of the union.

The Board, having discharged the usual routine business, adjourned.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Dr. Kirwan, city coroner, held an inquest on the body of Mr. Peter M'Keller, a young man, aged 27 years, who was employed in Messrs. Findlater's establishment, 30, Upper Sackville-street, as salesman, who had been missing since the 20th of January, and was on Wednesday last taken up out of the river Liffey. It appeared, from the evidence of Mr. William M'Murray, that on the night of the 20th ult. he parted with him near Carlisle Bridge; that he had taken some XX porter and sandwiches that evening in Bracken's Hotel, but was not tipsy. From the evidence of Andrew Bannon, who lived at North's Hotel, Eden-quay, it would appear that this unfortunate young man must have slipped into the river near the iron railings opposite the Northumberland Hotel, he having heard a splash in the water at about twenty minutes to 10 o'clock on that night. This young man's fate is deeply regretted by his friends and late employers, the Messrs. Findlater and Co. A handsome gold watch and chain were given up to them, and they have undertaken to send them to his relatives in Scotland. There was a very respectable jury present, when the following verdict was agreed to:—"That Peter M'Keller's death was caused by simple drowning in the river Liffey, on the night of the 20th of January, 1860."

HISTORICAL AND LITERARY SOCIETY, 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.—There will be a meeting of this society on this evening. Subject for discussion—"Does the reading of works of fiction improve the mind?" The meeting will be open to the public. Proceedings will commence at eight o'clock.

THE INCOME-TAX.—A petition has been drawn up for presentation to the House of Commons, praying Parliament not to consent to the increase of the Income-tax, as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The petition now lies at this office for signature.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named James M'Clennon, aged 62, died suddenly yesterday evening, at Mercers' Hospital. It appears he was admitted to the hospital for treatment, but he died shortly after his admission. An inquest will be held on the body this day (Friday).

SUPPOSED CHILD MURDER.—Between one and two o'clock, yesterday, a young man, named Peter Daly, discovered the body of a female infant lying in a piece of waste ground off Greek-street. The body was nailed up in a small coffin, which was covered up with some earth, and from its appearence it is supposed to have been recently laid there. Information of the circumstance was immediately conveyed to the detective office, and the police are on the alert to discover the culprit.

It is said that a correspondence has taken place, and is now going on, between the Emperor of Austria and Pius IX., concerning what should be done if Piedmont openly incorporates the Romagna. The Pope declares he has no power to renounce, if he would, the temporal inheritance of the Church, and never can do so. The Emperor of Austria recommends, it is reported, that the Government of the Holy Father should "protest." The Emperor of Austria has permitted his Holiness to recruit 20,000 men in his dominions.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

On Tuesday last, the half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held, in the Town Hall, Waterford, and, as might have been expected, it was attended by great numbers of the shareholders, considerable excitement having been caused in consequence of the endeavours of certain of the Dublin shareholders to lease or sell the line to the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, to the alleged prejudice of the majority of the shareholders, and injury to the trade and shipping interests of the above locality. The chair was taken by

W. MALCOMSON, Esq.

The Secretary then read the following report:—

The directors herewith submit to the shareholders a concise statement of their affairs, by which it will be seen that the past half-year's working presents a very satisfactory result, when compared with the corresponding period in the preceding year, thus:—

	Half-year ending 31st Dec. 1859.	1858.	Increase in 1859.
The receipts amount to .. £	35,554 8 7	32,207 6 7	3287 2 0
Earned at an expenditure of £	12,994 0 9	12,851 15 10	142 4 11
PROFIT, .. £	22,560 7 10	19,415 10 9	3141 17 1
Providing for Loan Interest and Preference Dividends absorbs £	16,322 13 5	16,332 7 1	9 14 4
Surplus left for Old Shares, £	6,237 14 5	3,083 3 0	3154 11 5

The directors therefore recommend that a dividend of ten shillings per share (being after the rate of two per cent. per annum) be paid on the original £50 shares, and on the quarter shares in like proportion; that £500 be transferred to the reserve fund; and that the balance (£722 11s. 11d.) then remaining, be carried forward to credit of current half-year's account.

The capital outlay has chiefly been in payments made for the waggon rolling stock contract, adverted to in last report, in erecting the requisite traffic accommodation works along the line, and in completing the Limerick Terminus building. The latter has been opened for business for the last three months, and has ample offices and accommodation for the purposes of your own line, and of the Limerick and Foynes, the Limerick and Ennis, and the Limerick and Castleconnell, which all have their termini at your station in Limerick.

At the extraordinary meetings held on the 13th of October last, the provisions of the intended application to Parliament and the terms of the proposed lease to this company, of the Waterford and Kilkenny line, were severally submitted to you and approved. Your directors took the necessary steps to carry out these measures, and in the one case they have to report the due lodgment of your own bill and its having passed so far standing orders. The Kilkenny leasing, however, became inoperative, owing to that company's board paying off, at the last moment, the Government Loan arrears, thereby neutralising the power of the Public Works Loan Commissioners to grant a lease. The effect of this move has been to leave affairs in *statu quo*, and to prevent each company sharing the material savings to be effected, from a general working of the two lines as one system; in other respects the course taken by your directors was not fruitless.

Since the last half-yearly meeting the directors have entered into an arrangement with the Post-office authorities for the carriage of a through day mail, and they now receive for that service a sum amounting to £1,000 a-year; they hope that before long the postal authorities may be induced to further contract for the expeditious conveyance also of the night mail: as yet this service continues to be performed by cars.

It was stated in the last half-yearly report, that the Waterford Steamship Company had put on an additional steamer between Waterford and Liverpool. This increased service has produced most beneficial results, and the directors hope that Waterford will become the shipping port for all the agricultural produce of the rich districts through which your line runs. A second steamer is now also on between Waterford and Glasgow, which promises to have ample freights, and when the entire steam traffic from Waterford is arranged upon a proper basis, a considerable increase in the receipts may be anticipated.

The directors have to congratulate the proprietors on the continuous increase of the traffic income, and they do not see why such natural development of the line's resources should not, for some time to come, be expected.

The following tabular statement, showing the progress made since the line was opened through in September, 1854, speaks well for the future, and the facts at this juncture are of peculiar interest and importance:—

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.
1855 ...	... £49,909
1856 ...	... 57,751
1857 ...	... 59,225
1858 ...	... 61,386
1859 ...	... 67,463

The remainder of the report refers to the proposed sale or leasing of the line to the Great Southern and Western Company.

The Chairman, having briefly alluded to the past and present condition of the line, then entered into the consideration of the several subjects mentioned in the report. He also referred to the proposed sale of the line, which, he said, would be fully considered at the special meeting, and concluded by moving the adoption of the report, and declaring his wish to promote, as far as possible, the interests of the shareholders.

Mr. Levy seconded the motion.

Mr. Warren proposed an amendment, that the company pay the dividend to which the original shareholders were entitled, without prejudice to the other shareholders.

Mr. Fox seconded the amendment.

A long and animated discussion followed, when the amendment was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Eaton inquired about some original shares not disposed of, and also as to the intention of the board in respect to the purchase of the Kilkenny line.

The Chairman said they were awaiting the proper moment to dispose of the shares in question to advantage, but he would reserve his opinion on the other question till the special meeting.

Messrs. Bianconi, Levy, Jacob, and Riall, were then elected directors.

DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY.

The following is the report of the directors to be submitted to the proprietors at the half-yearly general meeting:—

"The directors have again to report a very considerable increase on the receipts for traffic on the half-year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1858, and also with the half-year immediately preceding. The total receipts for the half-year are £20,900 13s, 5d., being an increase of £4,152 5s. 1d. over the half-year ending December, 1858, and an increase of £1,899 17s. over the last half-year. On inspection of the accounts, it will be seen that, after providing for the payment of interest on loans and debentures, and on preference shares (except on such calls as are paid in advance on the Cootehill extension shares), there remains a sum of £2,292 16s. 2d. applicable to dividend on the original shares, out of which your directors recommend a dividend of 5s. per share, amounting to £1,428 10s., leaving a balance of £854 6s. 2d. The locomotive superintendent reports that many and substantial repairs have been effected in the rolling stock—all the engines being now fitted with smoke-consuming apparatus—carriages and waggons renewed, and the whole rolling stock in good and serviceable condition. Notwithstanding the outlay required for these improvements, and the greater number of miles run, there has been a saving on this department of over £50, as compared with last half-year. The works on the Cootehill extension are proceeding satisfactorily; and the directors hope this branch may be open for public traffic by the month of August next. The working plans of the Clones and Cavan extension are ready, and contracts advertised for, the Government arbitrator appointed, and all other necessary steps taken to have the work completed by the time specified in the act. For the more detailed particulars relative to the state of the line and works, the directors refer to the report of their engineer hereto appended. The directors have had their attention particularly directed to the facilities afforded by through-booking with England *via* Dundalk; and, consequently, arrangements have been entered into with the English companies and the Dundalk Steampacket Company to carry out this object. The directors have reason to hope that, ere long, daily sailings from the port of Dundalk will be adopted, and thus a great stimulus given to the cross-sea traffic of the railway. One of our directors, Mr. P. J. Byrne, retires by rotation, also Mr. Rogers, auditor, both of whom offer themselves, and are eligible for re-election."

The engineer's report says:—

"The works on the main line have been taken up from your contractors, with the exception of the last four miles, which by arrangement are maintained to the 14th instant at their cost, and the cost of maintenance of way of 23 additional miles comes into the greater part of this half-year. The renewals of permanent way have been necessarily large, but not more than were required to maintain your line economically in good working order. The alternation of frost and wet have been so peculiar this season, and there has been so much wet, that the works have been severely tested. The bog works are all in good order, and without damage; but we have had several small slips in the blue clay cuttings and banks, chiefly, however, on the four miles still at your contractors' cost. These have been, for the most part, made up without any interference with the traffic of the line, and I do not anticipate much further difficulty therefrom. The terminal station at Enniskillen has been completed, and small stations at Monaghan-road and Maguire's-bridge are in progress. The works on the Cootehill branch are progressing favourably. 190,000 cubic yards of earth have been moved, and 5,000 yards of rock; 18,000 lineal yards of fencing have been erected, and 720 yards of culverts and drains have been put in. New bridges have been built containing 3,900 cubic yards of masonry. This branch will, I expect, be ready for traffic about August next. The whole of the Clones to Cavan and Belturbet line, with Belturbet branch, has been laid out carefully and lockspitted. The plans and sections for the purchase of land for the main branch, Clones to Cavan, have, with the valuation, been lodged, and the public arbitrator has been appointed. The contract drawings and specifications of works have been also completed, and tenders have been advertised for. The line will be completed, I expect, within my estimate."

COTTON FROM JAMAICA.—At a meeting of the Royal Society of Arts, held at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 19th ult., a committee was appointed, for the purpose of promoting cotton cultivation in that island.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A PROPERTY AND AN INCOME-TAX.

We are indebted for the following brief but forcible elucidation of this question to the *Standard*:—Property which consists of land, and Consols cannot be placed in the same category with property embodied in a trade or profession. If the owner of either of the two former die, the property descends intact to his heir; the trader may leave some stock, and a goodwill of his business, and that is all that survives him. The professional men—lawyer, surgeon, artist, whose income was drawn from his brain—leave behind them, it may be, nothing but their reputation, the barren inheritance of their children. The position, then, of these three classes is very different from that of the shareholders in a joint-stock adventure. The boat in which they are embarked does not contain a common cargo, to be rateably divided. The problem has been acutely discussed by Mr. Reuben Browning, with a view to frame an equitable rate of taxation on property and income, and he argues it under the separate heads of A, B, and C. If A holds £33,333 6s. 8d in Consols, that fund gives him an income of £1,000 a-year. At his death his representative has the same advantage, and without insuring his life, for his property undergoes no change. The trader B may also have an income of £1,000 a year, derived from a combination of capital, the devotion of his time and personal labour, and from business connections he may have formed. His capital will survive him, and something may be realised from the goodwill; but he may not have a successor competent to carry on his trade, and his personal value dies with him. Moreover, he will, as a prudent man, have insured his life, which amounts to a tax, though it is voluntary. His position, therefore, is evidently feebler than that of A with Consols; while that of C, the professional man, is inferior both to that of B and A. The income of the first is permanent, and of the two latter precarious. It is, therefore, manifestly unjust to subject the three to the same rate of assessment. Mr. Gladstone has affirmed that no difference can be struck. Mr. Browning holds a different opinion, and gives a rule of proportion. This estimate was made when the tax was 7d. in the pound, but of course the principle remains the same at 10d. If A, B, and C, have each an income of £1,000 a year, he decides that A ought to pay £2 18s. 3d. per cent.; B, £1 3s. 4d.; and C, 11s. 8d.; or, in another form, if A pay 7d. in the pound, B should pay nearly 3d, and C 1½d. We give the results, but those who wish to follow the whole process of the reasoning may obtain the tract for sixpence or a shilling.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD AND THE POPE.

The following letter is said to have been addressed by the Count de Chambord to one of the most eminent of those who have advocated the cause of the Papacy:— "Venice, Jan. 25.

"You have just rendered, sir, to religion and to society a service for which I feel the necessity of thanking you. A dark policy believed the moral sense to be weakened, and opinion sufficiently kept down, to venture under a vain appearance of zeal and affected meekness, to justify, encourage, and promote, after having formally promised to prevent, an odious act of spoliation, the inevitable consequences of which would be to establish everywhere force in the place of right. In truth, what possession is there more ancient, more legitimate, more worthy even by its very weakness, of all respect, more frequently guaranteed by treaties, more generally proclaimed as necessary for the tranquillity of the world, than the temporal dominion of the Papacy? How can we do otherwise than recognise in this work of ages a decree of Providence securing to the Chief of the Church, the principal source and venerated centre of Christian civilisation, the spiritual independence which is necessary for the fulfilment of its holy and salutary mission? Who but must feel that to annul a right so sacred is to annul every other right? To despoil the sovereign in the person of the successor of St. Peter is to menace all sovereigns, and to overthrow his throne, which has stood a thousand years, is to sap the foundations of every throne. It is sad to see France thus made use of as the instrument against her own conscience, her heart, her traditions, and all her interests, in order to carry out attempts which can end only in new convulsions. Thus, in this common danger, to the voice of the Episcopacy, which has raised the cry of alarm, are joined other voices no lest courageous, no less zealous in support of the cause of right and of liberty, confounded and attacked at the same time as they are in their august representative, the Pontiff King. But no one has done so with more energy, reason, talent, and eloquence than M.———, and I have read, not without being deeply affected, what he says at its close to a Pontiff so meek, so confiding, so generous, and now so tried by affliction. (The Count de Chambord here quotes a passage from the pamphlet alluded to, which encourages the Pope to resist, and so defend his rights, and with them the rights of the weakest sovereign.)

"May those noble and touching words be heard by all! How much to be regretted is it that, under the pressure which now keeps down in the depths of the heart the most noble sentiments, the absence of a wise liberty, abandoning to the mercy of arbitrary will all rights and all principles, leaves without defence, without protection, without guarantee, the dearest interest of France, of religion, and of society.—Received the expression of my gratitude, "HENRY."

WATER SUPPLY FOR THE CITY.

This important question is still receiving the utmost consideration from those parties to whom the public most naturally look for a speedy and satisfactory solution of it. It was again taken up on Monday by the respective boards connected with the Grand and Royal Canals, and by Mr. Codd on the part of the Corporation, who appeared by appointment to receive an answer to the points which remained unsettled at the previous conference—the millowners and landowners' compensation. After a long discussion we understand that a rent of £4,000 a year was demanded as an ultimatum for furnishing the ten million of gallons per day from both canals, the reservoirs to be constructed and maintained by the Corporation, all other contingent expenses to be defrayed by the Canal Companies. It appeared on reference to the documents and other evidence received that the compensation to which the millowners might conceive themselves entitled would be very large, and, therefore, great caution was necessary in coming to any decision on the sum of money it would take to satisfy these parties. This answer being given, the whole matter will be referred to the next meeting of the Corporation, and there publicly discussed, and a vote taken upon it. Meantime the Water Bill is proceeding towards the committee stage, and Dr. Gray is at present in London directing its progress.

ANOTHER RAILWAY COLLISION.—On Wednesday night about 12 o'clock, a mineral train from Kilmarnock was at Thornhill Station of the Glasgow and South-Western Railway, taking off some trucks. The train was a heavy one, and the rails being slippery, a part of the train had been detached at Drumlanrig Tunnel, and the returning for it had caused the train to be about two hours later than usual. The train had the customary danger signal at the back of the last truck. While the mineral train was waiting, the goods express train from Glasgow, which does not stop at Thornhill, approached; the driver, not knowing that the mineral train had been detained beyond the usual time, did not slacken his speed on descending the incline, and a curve in the line prevented him seeing the danger signal on the mineral train in time to prevent a collision, on perceiving the danger he shut off the steam, and, along with the stoker, leaped off. The goods train ran into the other with fearful violence, and nine or ten trucks were smashed. The goods train locomotive was also broken, and much damage was done. John Weir, the driver, was slightly hurt on dropping off the train, but no other person was injured. Such was the force of the collision that parties asleep in Thrnhill, upwards of a mile from the station, were awakened by the crash.—"Dumfries Courier."

THE ALPACAS IN AUSTRALIA.—The *Sydney Morning Herald* states that about 200 of the alpacas and llamas imported into Australia by Mr. Ledger have recently been shorn. The wool produced is about six cwt. The fleeces are of three kinds—those obtained from pure alpacas, those from llamas, and those from hybrids between the two breeds. It is intended to ship the wool to England, to be sold at the London wool sales. The alpaca fleeces are characterised by the length and fineness of the fibre. These qualities are particularly noticeable in the lambs born in the colony, which Mr. Ledger asserts to surpass any he has ever seen in Peru of the same age. One important feature in the fleeces of alpaca wool is the entire absence of the yolk, or grease, the presence of which diminishes so much the commercial value of the staple of Australia.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER AT TRENHOLME.—On Sunday morning, whilst Joseph Raby was sitting in his house, allowing his wife Mary Ann to comb his hair, she drew a razor from her breast and inflicted a serious wound in his neck, about three inches long and one deep, and immediately locked the front door; the husband, bleeding profusely, made his escape by the back door, calling "Murder." Some neighbours hearing his cry ran to his assistance, took him to the nearest farmhouse, and wrapped his wound up. The man continues in a very dangerous state. The wife has been committed for trial at the next York assizes. The day previous to the deed the wife had made inquiry of her husband if he would marry again, as she should not live long. His answer being rather evasive, is believed, with other foolish notions, to have caused this rash act. Another correspondent informs us that the father of the woman had left the family a little property. The husband wished to sell, the wife opposed the sale, and this led to frequent quarrels.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

A METEOR AT SEA.—While the ship Typhoon (just arrived at Liverpool from Bombay) was in lat. 13 N., long. 33 W., under single reefed topsails, at about ten p.m., a meteor, extending from West to East, suddenly illuminated the heavens for leagues around. The effect was grand—everything could be seen as visibly as at noonday. After describing an arc of about 45 degrees, it suddenly disappeared, leaving the ship again in extreme darkness.

Sporting Intelligence.

STEEPLECHASE.—The eagerly-expected match between Lieutenant Pinsen's Crinoline and Lieutenant Kerr's Gipsy, came off last Monday at Ballyhickey, whither it drew a full field of spectators. It proved a disappointment, the Gipsy having made a mistake at the second fence, where she lost her rider. Crinoline consequently, had the affair to herself, and went quietly over the course.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS FOR FEBRUARY.

The Clayton Hounds—24th, Old Court Cross-roads 28th, Clonkeeran Gate—At eleven.

The Clonardon Harriers (Mr. Charles Dillon's)—24th, the Kennel—At twelve.

The Clonmel Hounds—27th, Kenilworth—At eleven.

The Cork Harriers—24th, Killeagh Cross; 28th, Leary's Cross—At eleven.

Mr. Dennis's Fox Hounds—24th, Castle Moyle; 29th, Headfort Castle—At eleven.

County Galway Hunt—24th, Ballydugan; 28th, Castle Taylor—At eleven.

The Grenane Hounds—25th, Newtown Ellard; 28th, Gurtdrum—At eleven.

The Kildare Hunt—25th, Rathcoole—At eleven.

The Kildare and Queen's County Harriers—24th, Lachagh Bridge; 27th, Fisherstown—At eleven.

The Killultagh Harriers—25th, Ballymacash; 29th, Dundrod—At half-past eleven.

The Louth Hounds—24th, Churchtown—At eleven.

The Longford (Snap and Worry) Harriers—24th, Braney; 28th, Newtownbond—At twelve.

The Mayo Harriers—24th, Purtagh; 28th, Mayo Chapel—At eleven.

The Mallow Harriers—27th, Annaleentha—At eleven (Should the morning be very unfavourable, and the afternoon clear up, the hounds will meet at the Kennel.)

The Ormond Hounds—24th, Ballygibbon; 28th, the Kennel—At eleven.

The Rathdown Harriers—25th, Delgany; 28th, Carrickmines—At half-past eleven.

The Wexford Hunt—24th, Ballyvoodock—At eleven.

The Wexford and Killinick Harriers—23d, Broadway 27th, Haystown—At eleven.

The Ward Union Hounds—25th, Priestown Crossroads; 27th, Dunboyne; 29th, Kilrue Gate—At one.

MARCH.

The Kilkenny Hunt—2d, Thomastown—At half-past eleven.

The Killultagh Harriers—3d, Killultagh House; 7th, Sinclair's (Killead); 10th, Crawley's Whins; 14th, Dundrod; 17th, Whinny Hill; 21st, Tullyrush; 24th, Stoneyford; 28th, Knocucairn; 31st, Castle-Robbin—At half-past eleven.

A VICTIM OF THE PEACE OF VILLAFRANCA.—In the London Bankruptcy Court, last week, a second-class certificate was granted to A. Wigdahl, shipbroker, who put in a written statement to the effect that his bankruptcy was the result of political changes on the Continent. By shipment of coal to France he expected to nett £2,400. "Such hopes were doomed to end in disappointment. Against my combinations," said he, "I had to encounter more than the ordinary chances of trade. Coal was spoken of as an article of war contraband. It was rumoured that the English Government was about to prohibit its exportation. To guard against such a contingency the Emperor gave orders for the purchase of 150,000 tons of French coal. The immediate consequence was a fall of fully 10s per ton in the price of English coals in the first instance, and in a short time afterwards of 20s and 22s. The cargoes were repudiated on all sorts of lame and weak pretences. I still hoped for better times, and warehoused some of the cargoes, being unwilling to realise such heavy losses; but the unlooked-for treaty of Villafranca made matters worse still, so that coals could hardly be sold at any price, and its effects have brought me here. However unfortunate, I still claim my right to hold up my head as an upright merchant. As a father of a very large family, I wish to go untarnished through this cruel ordeal. A foreigner, I cannot expect to express my feelings with eloquence; still I feel confident that my unvarnished explanations will be met in an impartial spirit by an English magistrate, who will not hold me responsible for the effects of those social and political commotions that change the face of societies and revolutionise the position of individuals. According to the French code, worthy in this respect of the praise of civilised humanity, no man is responsible for circumstances of *force majeure*. Such is my case, which I humbly place with full confidence before my Lord Commissioner."

GARRISON AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—On this evening, February 24, the first night of the subscription, under the especial patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the following will be presented at the Garrison Theatre, Portobello Gardens. An occasional prologue, written by Mr. Le Fanu, will be spoken by Captain Robert Williams. The performances will commence with Sterling Coyne's Comedy, in two acts, entitled *The Secret Agent*—Duke Victor, Captain Grey, Royal Engineers; Count Steinhausen (the Duke's Prime Minister), Honourable H. Leeson, Viceregal Household; Baron Standback (the Grand Chamberlain), Captain Bridge, 26th Regiment; Count Oscar, Mr. Barrington, R.A.; Captain Piffpafenheim, Mr. Beachey, 76th Regiment; Robert (the Duke's Valet), Mr. Edward O'Connor, 76th Regiment; Francois, Mr. H. C. Sharp, 20th Regiment; the Dowager Duchess, Mrs. Parker; Ernestine (the Duchess' Niece), Miss Thorne; Neitchen (Robert's Wife), Miss Haydon. To be followed by a farce, in one act, by D. Boursicault, *A Lover by Proxy*—Harry Lawless, Captain Thursby, 22d Regiment; Mr. Bromley, Mr. Caldwell, Royal Dragoons; Peter Blushington, Captain Campbell, 22d Regiment; Squib, Captain Vesey, 22d Regiment; Nibbs, Captain Gilston, 22d Regiment; Miss Penelope Prude, Mr. Cockerell, North Gloucester Regiment; Kate Bromley, Miss Parker; Harriet, Miss Haydon. Conductor of Music, Mr. Weston, Staffordshire Regiment.

THE WEATHER IN SCOTLAND.—We had a very havy fall of snow about ten days ago, which still continues to be very deep, except on low grounds adjacent to the sea. We hear that it lies very heavy on the upper lands of Lorn, towards Glenorchy and Tyndrum, where the sheep and cattle are said to be actually dying for want of pasture, and that many of the farmers have sent their sheep to the low grounds in the parish of Muckairn, in order to keep them alive. Some have come all the way from Achariach, in Perthshire, and others are on the way; and other farmers from the same quarter have been making application to parties in the neighbourhood of Oban for pasture for their sheep. We have not had so heavy a fall of snow, and of so long a duration, for many years back. The frost is also very keen, so that our skaters are getting their hearts' content of it.—*West Highland Journal*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident, the consequence of indulging to excess in drinking, occurred on Wednesday night in Harpur's-lane, Cork. A baker, named Timothy Kiely, returned home at a late hour, having been out drinking during the day. His wife and he had a dispute on his return, and owing to his violence she was obliged to leave the house, and her children, three in number. Some time subsequently the husband left the room for the purpose of going out, but on coming down the stairs he stumbled and fell, rolling down several steps. On being taken up he was found insensible, and a deep wound was discovered in the back of his head. Every effort was made to resuscitate him, but, unhappily, the wretched man died in a short time after.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexible Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by this *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred by patients, and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation. Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. DECAYED TEETH stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s; a Set from £4. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Nine doors from Sackville-street.)

READY-MADE DEPARTMENT.
I make up large quantities of my very best Goods in the best style for this Department. Frock and Dress Coats of all qualities, up to extra superfine; a large selection of the best and newest styles of Vestings and Trouserings; while in Overcoats the selection comprises a variety, from the rough and stout qualities, to the most expensive and *recherche* goods which the market produces.
In Youths' Clothing I take much care to have a large and well-assorted stock, in which durability, novelty, and goodness are combined, while my Livery Stock is also large, and adapted to supply the prevailing demand.
RICHARD ALLEN,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. The extraordinary advantages to be derived by the present system may be briefly noted in a few of their leading features—all sharp edges are avoided, a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied, and a fit perfected with the most unerring accuracy; while, from the flexibility of the agent employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the Vulcanised Indian Rubber, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell or taste being at the same time wholly provided against. A single Artificial Tooth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s.; Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 5s.—Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin. At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.

FIRST-CLASS WATCHES.
We are now Selling our unrivalled Stock of Watches of our own make (which we engage equal to the very best London made), and also our exquisite stock of Geneva Watches, made specially for us by the celebrated "Mottu" at greatly reduced prices (for Cash only), during the alteration of our Premises.
We will give Ten Years' written engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH AND CO.
Removed, during alterations, to the Drawing-rooms of
4, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Eight doors nearer the Rotundo, same side of the street.)
Entrance by the Hall Door.

CORNS, BUNIONS, AND IRREGULAR TOE-NAILS.—Mr. DUNNE, Chiropodist, attends daily at his rooms, 15, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY, for the treatment of the above diseases from Twelve to Four. His system is perfectly painless, and relief instantaneous.

Foreign Intelligence.

AMERICA.

The *New York Herald* says, the next subject of interest, after the Speakership, is the Presidential election; as a preliminary to which the National Democratic Convention at Charleston is regarded as most important. "There has not been," says that journal, "for twenty years so much excitement in advance of any election. And this agitation is not confined altogether to the politicians. There is a deeply-settled feeling upon the part of the people at large that the country is going through a most important crisis, and that it is more than probable that upon the wisdom, the tact, and the sagacity of the members of the Charleston Convention will depend the perpetuity of our institutions, and, perhaps, the actual existence of the republic."

After a long and careful investigation into the cause of the shocking catastrophe at the Pemberton Mills, Lawrence, Massachusetts, the coroner's jury have brought in their verdict. They find that the evidence does not warrant the belief that the owners of the mill were cognisant of its unsafe condition. Without referring to the character or insecurity of the foundations of the building, they attribute the immediate cause of the disaster to defects in the cast-iron pillars which supported the floors, and the thinness of the brick walls upon which the floor timbers rested. The responsibility of the fearful loss of life which resulted from the fall of the mill is divided between Mr. Albert Fuller, the former contracting agent of the Eagle Iron Foundry, at West Boston, who supplied the pillars, and Mr. Charles L. Bigelow, the architect and superintendent of the building, whose duty it was to test the quality of the iron, and under whose immediate supervision the entire work was executed. It is manifest from the language of the jury that they place the heaviest responsibility upon Mr. Bigelow.

The *Herald* thus notices the commercial prospects of the country:—"The prospects of the spring trade, thus far, have been rather satisfactory than otherwise. The effect of the political excitement growing out of the John Brown raid, and the contest for the Speakership, would, it was expected, have stopped altogether the Southern purchases. The non-intercourse measures adopted by the Virginia, and recommended by several of the other Southern Legislatures, of course tended to confirm the apprehensions entertained by our merchants on the subject. So far as these fears have not been realised. Not only does the Southern trade open with its usual briskness, but it is observed that the purchases are much larger than those made in any former years. Whilst western men are buying but little, the southern merchants seem to be investing all the cash they can spare in goods, which are evidently not intended for present demands. As there is a superabundance of goods in the market, this disposition is fortunate, for it makes up for the falling off in the western trade, occasioned by the lack of money in that region."

PRUSSIA.

A letter from Frankfort, in the *Elberfeld Gazette*, dated Feb. 15, has the following passage:—

"We learn that the Cabinet of Berlin has made a declaration at Vienna through its Ambassador in that city to the effect that it would see with regret any attempt on the part of Austria to consolidate her actual position in Italy by provocative measures, and would, above all, regret that Austrian troops should be allowed to cross the Mincio; but that at the same time should an enemy, coming from the west, attempt to pass the Mincio without any provocation having been given by Austria, Prussia, who regards the preservation of the line of the Mincio as indispensable to the safety of Germany, would consider such an act to be dangerous to German interests, and consequently to her own, would be thereby provoked to declare war herself, and would, in fact, regard such an act as a *casus belli*."

VENETIA.

A letter from Verona of the 15th, in the *Press* of Vienna, has the following:—"The Governor of Venice came here yesterday to confer with the commander-in-chief of the army, and it is said that measures are about to be taken to secure the maintenance of public order. Reinforcements are to be sent to the troops along the Po and on the Lombard frontier, where several posts of police are also to be established. There is already a strong military cordon with several posts of gendarmes along the frontier, and patrols have been organised for the whole country. A post of police is to be attached to each Customhouse to facilitate the examination of merchandise and of travellers' luggage."

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 16th state that the Cabinet had resolved to give Marshal O'Donnell *carte blanche* to treat for peace with the Moors, and that General Ustariz was to convey to him despatches to that effect. The *Correspondancia*, a semi-official organ, says that "it does not entertain the hope that peace will be obtained."

CENTRAL ITALY.

The *Independance Belge* says:—

"Our correspondent at Turin informs us that the manifesto announcing the annexation of the Central Italian States, which the Government of King Victor Emmanuel intends to publish at Milan, was read and approved of at a Council of Ministers held on Tuesday, the 14th of February, the evening before the departure of his Majesty for the capital of Lombardy, and that a copy of this document had also been sent to Paris. Our readers are aware that, in consequence of certain events connected with the Savoy question, the publication of this manifesto is provisionally suspended."

The house of Michael Angelo at Florence, which is filled with works of art, has become the property of that city, by the bequest of Signor Buonarotti, one of the great sculptor's decendants. As some opposition was made by Signor Buonarotti's heirs, the Tuscan government settled the matter by paying them 4,000 scudi. It is stated that among the treasures thus become public property are several unpublished works by M. Angelo in prose and verse and a number of interesting letters from his illustrious contemporaries.

THE REGATTA MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.—THE ENGLISH CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—There has been a meeting of the Empire City Regatta Club to consider the challenge issued through *Bell's Life*, some six weeks ago, from Robert Chambers, the champion of the Thames, to the champion of America, to row a match for 2,500 dols. a side, single pair of sculls. Stephen Robert, president of the Empire City Club, read to the meeting a letter from the secretary of the Regatta Association of Newburgh, where Joshua Ward, the champion of America, resides, stating that they had accepted the English challenge, on condition that the race should come off in Newburgh Bay, the Newburgh Association agreeing, according to the terms of the challenge, to pay the English champion 500 dols. for his expenses to this country. The meeting then voted to co-operate with the Newburgh Association in rendering any assistance they might require, and, in case their conditions were declined by the English champion, that the challenge should be accepted by the Empire City Club. It is expected that the match will come off some time in June.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT ON THE DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY.—It is with much regret we have to announce the death of Mr. James Carbery, a respectable inhabitant of Castleblayney, who was accidentally killed on last Wednesday evening, by falling out of the carriage in which he was travelling whilst the train was proceeding from Inniskeen to Ballybay. It appears the deceased was returning from Dublin, and was proceeding to his home, and when a little beyond Inniskeen he felt a little unwell, and asked his fellow-passengers had they any objection to his opening the window to let in some fresh air, and on receiving a reply in the affirmative, he proceeded to the strap, on catching which the door suddenly flew open, and the unfortunate deceased fell out. The passengers, who were horrified at what they witnessed, gave the alarm, but the train, which was proceeding at full speed at the time, could not be pulled up until it had gone a considerable distance forward. When the train was backed to where the accident occurred Mr. Carbery was found partly across one of the rails, fearfully lacerated, but not dead. He was immediately taken into a carriage with the utmost care, and conveyed to his brother's house in Castleblayney, still alive, but death relieved him from his sufferings the same evening. Besides other severe contusions, there was one frightful wound in the head, which fractured the skull, and from which the brains protruded; and it would appear as if the train had passed over his right arm and fingers, for they were shockingly lacerated. Mr. Carbery's death is very much lamented, and very strong language has been used by the people on the carelessness of the officials, who, it is said, did not shut the door. On Thursday the inquest was held. Thomas M'Mahon, of Lurganmore, Castleblayney, who was in the carriage with the deceased, proved what we have above stated, and he was corroborated by Mr. John Branagan. Dr. Irwin proved the cause of death. The carriage in which deceased was was inspected by the jury, and it was thought that the door had been planed since the accident. Mr. Ledlie, accompanied by a lawyer, watched the proceedings at the inquest on the part of the railway company, and Mr. Persse, solicitor, of Castleblayney, appeared for the next of kin of the deceased. The jury, after a patient investigation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the servants of the company, for neglecting to bolt the carriage door at Dundalk.—*Newry Examiner.*

FOOT-RACE.—On Monday evening a foot-race came off, about three miles from Belfast, on the Saintfield Road. There could not have been less than 800 spectators present. The champions were J. M'Ilveen, coach-builder; and John Golding, tailor; and the stakes were laid at £10. The signal for the start was the firing of a pistol, and the distance (one-fourth of a mile) was cleverly done in one minute, Golding coming in easily a winner. The enthusiasm of Golding's supporters was boisterous, contrasting strongly with the crest-fallen countenances of those who, a few minutes previously, were noisy in their offers of three to two on M'Ilveen.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

Bolan *v.* Bolan.

Mr. Tuthill applied to the court for a dissolution of the injunction in this matter, and that the parties might be at liberty to draw out of the bank the sums allocated to them respectively. The cause petition had been filed by a father against his son, praying that an account might be taken between himself and him (the respondent), and that an injunction should be issued, restraining the bank of Boyle, Low, Pim, and Co., from paying out the sums standing in the name of the respondent. Counsel stated that the parties had settled all matters in dispute, and now sought to carry out the terms of an award made by Mr. Lloyd, Q.C.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy opposed the motion on behalf of the respondent, on the ground that the award had been made without the knowledge of the assignee, and that it was a mere consent entered into between the parties.

The Master of the Rolls said he should refuse to make the order until proper steps were taken to make the award a rule of court.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Magee *v.* Marks.

The further hearing of this protracted case was returned at the sitting of the court.

Mr. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant in an eloquent speech.

Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C., followed in reply for the plaintiff.

The Lord Chief Baron then proceeded with his charge, which lasted up to past 7 o'clock, when the jury retired to consider their verdict. The main issue they had to try was, whether the defendant agreed to give money to the plaintiff, in order to induce him to refrain from voting at the election?

At eight o'clock the jury returned into court with a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount of the penalty—£100.

Counsel for the plaintiff—The Solicitor-General, Mr. Richard Armstrong, Q.C., and D. C. Heron, LL.D. Attorney—Mr. Magee.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Macdonough, Q.C.; J. E. Walsh, Q.C.; and William B. Kaye, LL.B. Attorneys—Messrs. Browne and Ogle.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Haughton *v.* the Duke of Leinster.

The hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court, and had not concluded at its rising. Evidence of a most uninteresting character was adduced. The action has been instituted against the Duke of Leinster by the plaintiff, the proprietor of a large mill situate on the river Barrow, for an alleged injury to the mill, by reason of the defendant having erected a weir, the effect of which, as alleged, was to interfere with a free and copious flow of water to the plaintiff's mill premises, by which his trade as a miller was injured. The case is likely to conclude to-day.

JUDGES' CHAMBER.

(Before Mr. Justice Ball.)

Flack, *v.* Waterson.

Mr. Close moved in this case that the plaintiff should be compelled to give security for costs, and that further proceedings should be stayed until such security was given.

Mr. Hamill, on behalf of the plaintiff, requested his lordship to postpone the hearing of the motion until Friday next, in order that the plaintiff might have an opportunity of answering the affidavits, which had been filed in support of the defendant's case.

Mr. Close urged that the case should be proceeded with. He said the action was brought at the instigation of an attorney on behalf of a pauper, and instead of filing an affidavit in reply he had come to town to seek advice, and then departed again to the country in order that his client and himself might consult before the affidavit was sworn. The solicitor for the plaintiff was an itinerant attorney.

Judge Ball—What circuit does he go?

Mr. Close stated he had perambulated Belfast and the neighbouring towns, and had advertised to give advice gratis.

Judge Ball said he would allow the case to stand.

INSOLVENT COURT—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re James Barnett, an arranging debtor.

This case came before the court upon an application made on the part of M'Clure and Co., of Belfast, to have confirmed a report of the chief registrar, finding that upwards of £700 were due to them. The application was resisted by the arranging debtor, alleging that if M'Clure and Co. had sold a certain quantity of wheat, which he had given to them as factors, at an earlier period, their debt would have been paid off.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Geoghegan, appeared for Messrs. M'Clure; and Mr. Jellett and Mr. Falkiner, with Mr. M'Lean as attorney, appeared for the arranging debtor.

His Lordship said he would consider, before the next day, whether he would send the case before a jury to try the question whether the wheat had been sold to the best advantage.

In re Brophy.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy moved that a sum of £58 10s. 5d. should be paid out of the fund lodged to the credit of the matter of John Bolan, jun., an insolvent, to Mr. John Conroy, being the amount of his lien for costs incurred on behalf of Brophy, in an action against the insolvent Bolan. A judgment had been obtained, and the total amount of verdict and costs had been lodged in court. It appeared that payment had been made on account of costs to Mr. Conroy, who now sought to draw the sum due to him out of court.

The Court granted the motion.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HEAD OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

James Smith was brought up in custody of the police, charged with the unlawful possession of a coat, a pair of boots, gloves, &c., and offering the same for pawn at Delany's pawn-office, in Church-street. It appeared that the property now found is another portion of the goods stolen from Mr. Butler's residence at Baggot-street.—Patrick Brennan, who was remanded on the previous day, with whom the grey cape was found, was then brought up, and both prisoners were sent for trial to the City Sessions.

Nicholas Dunne was brought up in custody of the police, charged with having, on the previous night, concealed himself behind the parlour door of the house of Mr. Hayes, 3, Pembroke-park, with intent to commit a burglary.—The prisoner having no reasonable excuse for being in the house, he was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for two months.

Robert Connor and James Lyons were brought up in custody of constable 109 A, charged with having assaulted him, at the Long-lane, on the previous night. It appeared that they were warming themselves at the limekiln, and that he turned them out, and while shutting the gate both the prisoners set on him and kicked and struck him several times.—They were sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.

Margaret Moran was brought up on remand, charged with the unlawful possession of a woman's gown, a child's frock and chemise, value 3s.—She was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, and afterwards to be sent to a Reformatory for three years.

Esther Brassel was also brought up on remand, charged with having in her possession a skirt of a dress and a petticoat, which were stolen from a house in South King-street.—Being identified by the assistants in the two pawn-offices in which she pledged them. She was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

CAPEL-STREET—YESTERDAY.

Charles Moffatt was charged with having assaulted Constables Laurence Gillock 122 D, and Michael Ryan 144 D, at Church-street, on the 9th instant. It appeared that the prisoner then received such severe wounds on his head that he was confined to the Surgical Hospital for the last 13 days.—The prisoner was sent for trial to the City Sessions.

Anne Doyle was brought up in custody of the police, charged with stealing a quart measure from Mr. Nolan's, of Mary's-lane, and a pint measure from Mr. Cavanagh's public-house in Church street.—Remanded.

A boy, named Smith, was brought up in custody of the police, charged with stealing the cap off a young lad's head, who was walking with his mother down Sackville-street, while proceeding homewards from the Rotundo on the previous evening.—Remanded.

A man named Guilfoyle, the owner of a cabriolet, was fined 30s. damages, for driving furiously in Sackville-street, against a cabriolet, belonging to a man named Lenahan.

FATAL DISTRAINT FOR A DEBT.—On Saturday, the coroner for the Eastern Division of Middlesex opened an inquiry respecting the death of Mrs. Margaret Brunns, aged 40 years, who died under very painful circumstances. The deceased was the wife of Mr. Joham Brunns, the landlord of the Royal Sovereign public-house, Bluegate Fields, Ratcliff Highway. The house had been closed for nearly a fortnight, and on the afternoon of the 13th inst., a broker, named John Davis Pilley, and his men, made entry into the house to make a distraint for debt. The men seized all the articles they could lay their hands upon, and at length reached the bedroom door of the deceased, who was in the pains of labour. The husband and the two female attendants remonstrated with them, but they demanded an entrance, and said, "they must take everything out of the house but the bed and bedstead upon which the deceased was lying." The infant was born while they were outside the door, and Dr. Tripe told them that if they entered the room fatal consequences would ensue. The men said, "They would have the things out of the room if they could." The noise in the house continued and deceased became terribly alarmed when she saw the head of the broker. Dr. Tripe remained with the deceased, who became fearfully excited, and died in a quarter of an hour after her confinement. The husband said the deceased exclaimed just before she expired, "These brokers have killed me." After a deal of evidence of a confirmatory character, the jury unanimously agreed to the following special verdict: "That the deceased died from child-bed fever, and the said fever was caused by excitement, produced by the harsh and unkind conduct of the brokers in entering the house at the time when the deceased was in labour."

SALE OF WOOL AT ROUEN.—A large sale of wool has taken place at Rouen, which has attracted a number of purchasers, among whom are several manufacturers from the North of France, Belgium, and England. Nearly 650 bales were sold on the first day at prices satisfactory to the holders. On the second and last day the biddings were even more animated than the first. The number of bales sold was 1,119, of which 592 were Russian, a quality much sought after. The fine wools of Estramadura were also bid for with great spirit, but those of Germany were nearly all withdrawn by the holders, no demand appearing to exist for them. The results of the two days' sales are sufficient to prove that the efforts of the merchants of Rouen to establish a large wool mart in that city have not been unsuccessful.

AN OLD COUPLE.—There are now living at Tremar, in the parish of St. Cleer, a man and his wife, whose united ages amount to 180 years. Mr. William Stanton and his wife were both born in the year 1770, and were married at the parish church of St Cleer 68 years ago last May. They have 41 grandchildren and 39 great grandchildren, the greater part of whom are now living in that parish.—*Western Morning News.*

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO LADY FRANKLIN, FROM THE CROZIER MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE.

On the 13th of October last, a meeting was held in the town of Banbridge, county Down, for the purpose of taking measures to erect a memorial in that town to commemorate the scientific attainments and gallant services of Captain F. R. Moira Crozier, R.N., F.R.S., of her Majesty's ship Terror, Banbridge, being the native place of that lamented and distinguished officer. Upon the same occasion the admirers and friends of Captain Crozier availed themselves of this suitable opportunity of passing a resolution expressive of their sympathy towards Lady Franklin, on the afflicting intelligence of the death of that martyr of science, Sir John Franklin, C.B. In pursuance of that resolution, and in conformity with the wishes of the meeting, an address to Lady Franklin has been prepared. The pleasing duty was entrusted to a member of the Banbridge Committee and another member of the Junior Bar, who have produced an address in which they have fully expressed the feelings and sentiments of the meeting towards that heroic and affectionate woman—Lady Franklin. The address has been engrossed on parchment by a young gentleman, a nephew of Captain Crozier, and is in the style of illuminated manuscripts of the thirteenth century. On the first page the arms of Sir John and Lady Franklin are richly emblazoned in gold and colour, with those of Captain Crozier, Sir J. C. Ross, and Captain M'Clintock, and again repeated throughout the work, together with those of other great Arctic discoverers. Each page is surrounded by a brilliant pattern, and further enriched with gorgeously illuminated capital letters. The address is bound in boards, one of Irish bog oak, and the other is of inlaid bog yew and arbutus wood, and connected together with clasps richly worked. The bog oak has been elaborately carved in relief, according to a design of greaty beauty, having in the centre an antique Irish harp, and the motto "Erin go bragh" in high relief, surrounded with wreaths of acorns and other emblems, interwining scrolls with the names of Crozier, Fitzjames, and M'Clintock, the name of Franklin surmounting the whole in large rustic letters, and underneath the motto, "Nec aspera terrent." The margin is formed by a tasteful wreath of minute shamrock leaves. The hinges are designed from mediæval models, and being righly gilt, produce, by their contrast with the ebony darkness of the native oak, a striking and beautiful effect. The other side, though much plainer, displays great taste, the most conspicuous feature being an inlaid scroll work edging of roses, shamrocks, and thistles, round a centre of highly polished bog yew. The lining is of rich watered poplin, of an emerald green colour, and the whole has a very elegant effect. The manner in which the design has been executed reflects much credit on Mr. Goggin, of Grafton-street, in our city, into whose hands it was entrusted by the committee.

The following is the address referred to above:—

"TO LADY FRANKLIN.

"MADAM,—The friends and countrymen of the late Captain F. R. M. Crozier, R.N., of her Majesty's ship Terror, assembled in Banbridge, his native town, to do honour to his memory, desire to associate with our tribute of respect to the dead the expression of our profound sympathy for, and condolence with, yourself. It has seemed to us that we could not fitly honour Captain Crozier, one of the companions of Franklin—a sharer in the glory and sufferings of the expedition in which Franklin served and fell—if we did not show our grateful appreciation of her who has been towards that expedition as its guardian angel—we who know what you have done and suffered believe there is scarcely hyperbole in such a comparison. With a woman's instinct passing men's experience, you urged on the nation to the search in that region where search has proved at least successful. With a woman's faith you hoped against hope, with a strengthening not a sickening heart. With a woman's devotion, transcending a nation's courage, when hope had, indeed, given way to despair, you determined to rob despair at least of its mystery, and yourself resumed the search the nation had abandoned. All this the world knows, for it is a portion of our naval history—but you encountered opposition less widely known. We, however, are aware how misconstruction has interpreted even your motives; after the measure with which it has, in every age, ganged every human action really great or good; how the sacrifice of your own pecuniary resources has accompanied the effort to which your life was consecrated; and how, through the cold and darkness of all these difficulties, you have persevered to find the hidden way with as calm a resolution as animated the Arctic discoverers themselves. And now that your great labour is ended, and that through your zeal, sacrifices, and energy alone your husband and his companions have assured to them the honour for which they perished, of being the 'Discoverers of the North-West Passage,' while with you we would mourn over and honour them, we would desire for yourself that He by whom you have been so tried may grant you at length His rest and peace for the evening of your days.—(Signed on behalf of the Committee,)

"J. T. REILLY, D.L. and J.P., Chairman.

"GEORGE GERALD TYRRELL, Hon. Sec.

THE EXPORTATION OF COAL.

The following is the letter addressed by M. Michel Chevalier to a friend in England, on the above subject, and which has already been alluded to in our telegraphic reports.

"Paris, 73, Rue de l'Vniversite, Feb. 18, 1860.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,—Nothing is spoken of here but the objections raised against that article of the treaty which regards the exportation of coals; and I take the liberty of writing you a few words on the subject. It is a subject with which I am perfectly familiar, and by this I mean that I am not only familiar with the subject itself, but that I am also acquainted with everything that has occurred in reference to this portion of the treaty between the two Governments. The assertion put forward is to the effect, that we should be prevented from carrying on a maritime war if deprived of English coal; or, in other terms, that we obtain the means of carrying on a maritime war by being allowed to lay in a stock of English coal. This is a gross mistake respecting facts. France has fewer coal mines than England, but is not wholly destitute of them; the greater part of her mines are at a distance from the coast; but by means of our canals and our railways, now almost completed, the distance may be got over without too great expense. I have made calculations, from which it results that the French coal sold in our maritime arsenals (Brest, Cherbourg, Lorient, Rochefort) would not cost more than 10s. the ton (1,000 kilogrammes) above the English coal; and that sometimes the difference in price would not be more than 5s. In time of war the increased expense might perhaps, amount to ten millions of francs in the year. Even doubling that sum, would such an increase of expense render a maritime war an impossibility? In time of peace the Atlantic fleet, with the immense forges of Brest, &c., only costs five millions for coal. In the Mediterranean the case is still stronger. There the English coal is as dear as the coal of Alais (Gard), of Bessegeir (Gard), and of Graissessac (Herault). Lastly, England has an interest in the two contracting parties being allowed freely to export their coal; for our coals in the south (Alais, Bessegeir, Graissessac, and even sometimes Rive de Gie) might be found extremely convenient for the Mediterranean fleets. And, also, we can obtain the Belgian coal extremely abundant and extremely good. Thus the pretext invented by the English Protectionists is absurd; it is directly contradicted by the facts—they are, in reality, pursuing one end—that of sowing distrust and irritation between two great nations. This course of the Tories is in fact provoking on the part of England an unfriendly act towards us. The rejection of the article of the treaty would be an unfriendly act, and it would be taken for such in France. The cry would be raised of 'Perfidious Albion!' Our great manufacturers would exclaim that they had been duped about the reduction in the export duties on English coal. The moral and political effect expected from the treaty, the drawing closer together of two great nations would not be attained. And this would be the case even were the article to be struck out from the treaty with the consent of the French Government.—Ever yours,

"MICHEL CHEVALIER"

ADULTERATION OF BUTTER.

A letter in the *Globe* states that every week there are imported into London from neighbouring ports on the Continent many tons' weight of butter, which is adulterated to an extent of which but few entertain the slightest idea. The materials used for the purpose, a large portion of which is obtained from this country, are rendered or melted animal fat, water, salt, and a species of flour or meal; the last article being for the purpose of absorbing and retaining the moisture, and thus materially adding to the weight.

The sale of adulterated butter is of comparatively recent date, but has attained to a fearful magnitude, and is rapidly on the increase. The cause of its origin may be ascribed to the simple fact, that the demand for butter greatly exceeds the supply. The public, however, who had long been accustomed to obtain good salt butter at 10d and 12d per pound, cannot now be persuaded that the same quality cannot be obtained for less than 14d, 15d, and 16d per pound. Hence the introduction of the spurious article to meet the public demand.

A few days ago, Messrs. Masiero and Penso, who are money-changers at Venice, were taking a strong-box, containing about 10,000*l*. in hard cash, Government stock, &c., from their house of business, near the Ponte de Barattari, to the island Giudecca. When in the middle of the canal, Della Giudecca, a long and very narrow boat, rowed by six men, ran against the gondola, and with such violence that the gondoliers were thrown into the water. In the twinkling of an eye four men jumped from the long-boat, which at Venice is called "vipers," into the gondola; and, laying violent hands on the strong-box, carried it off. As soon as the booty had been deposited in the "vipera," she shot across the canal and, passing under the bridge Della P. g ia, was soon lost to sight, although the sun had not set. On the 9th inst., the strong-box, with the whole of its valuable contents, except 8,000fl. Austrian currency, was found on the beach of the island Burano. The police at Venice is so exclusively occupied with political matters that the daring robbers are by no means likely to be discovered.

Mr. Collard, the celebrated pianoforte manufacturer, has just died, aged eighty-eight. He came to London at the age of seventeen, with a few shillings in his pocket, to the house of Clementi. After a time he was taken into partnership, and eventually became sole proprietor of the business.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY:—

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION PRIZE MONEY.

A Paris despatch in the *Post* states that France and England are on the point of signing a convention relative to the prize which may be received from the expedition against China. This is a contradiction to the rumour that the Governments would postpone the expedition.

AMERICA.

17 passengers and 21 of the crew were drowned by the loss of the Northerner. Private reports from Bogota state that a revolution had broken out in that capital. Great excitement prevailed at the isthmus about some new gold diggings said to have been discovered near Cruces.

HAVANA, 2ND.—Sugar market and freights unchanged. From Mexico we have advices dated Acupulco 27th ult. General Alvarez wanted 30,000 dols. to continue on the war. The American schooner Falmouth, from San Francisco, had to run from port in Manzanilla, from dread of seizure.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 10TH.—The Committee on Commerce has been directed by the House to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting American vessels from engaging in the coolie trade.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Prince of Orange is travelling in South Wales.

The annual meeting of the Society for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge was held on yesterday.

The proposal by Government to repeal the paper-duty renders the proceedings of more than usual interest.

Mr. Charles Knight spoke on the prospect of the press being exempted from all taxation.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Milner Gibson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for their services in bringing about such a state of things.

At the Privy Council held yesterday Mr. William Hutt, by command of the Queen, was sworn in one of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. The Right Honourable Gentleman was declared by the Queen in Council Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

RAILWAYS.

The *Times* says the Railway market has again been very firm, and shows in most cases a further advance. The public continue to invest in an increased ratio in the more desirable stocks, while the customary realisations, after the payments of the half-yearly dividends, have, on this occasion, been unusually limited.

CORN AVERAGES

For week ending February 18th.—Wheat, 117,319 quarters at 43s 11d per qr.; barley, 71,544 quarters at 34s 11d per qr.; oats, 17,985 quarters at 21s 11d per qr.; rye, 55 quarters at 31s 10d per qr; beans, 7,230 quarters at 38s 6d per qr.; peas, 1,581 quarters at 36s 3d per qr.

QUEENSTOWN.—Arrived—Candace, Callao, goes to Leith; Nankin, Foo-Chow-Foo, London; Geelong, Mauritius; Nortland, Callao; Rose, Berdianski; Russell, Odessa. Sailed—Jane, Londonderry. The barque Candace reports having passed on the 17th instant the ship Hippas, of St. John's, waterlogged, and abandoned. Lat. 48 17; Lon. 21-14 W.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, FEB. 23.—Supply of beasts moderate. Trade dull, at Monday's prices. Sheep sold slowly, at late rates. Calves declined 4d. per 8 lbs. No change in pigs. Beef, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lbs., &c.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 5s. 8d. per 8lbs. &c.; veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d. per 8lbs., &c.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per 8lbs., &c. Supplies—Beasts, 1,050; foreign, 122; sheep, 3,122; foreign, 594; calves, 122; Foreign, 72; pigs, 300.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, FEB. 23.—Firsts and seconds, 130s.; thirds, 120s.; fourths, 106s.; fifths, 95s.; sixths, 73s.; 250 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET.—White wheat, 24s. to 27s. 9d.; red, 25s. to 25s. 6d.; barley, 17s. to 19s. 3d.; oats, 12s. to 14s. 8d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts larger than on this day week. Prime beef brought former quotations, but inferior cattle were a drug, and sold a shade lower; there was a moderate supply of sheep, which were in brisk demand at ½ per lb. advance in prices; the primest heifer and bullock beef 60s per cwt. sinking offal; second rate and coarse beasts, 40s to 50s per cwt do. The best wether mutton 8½ per lb. in sink; inferior and ewes, 7½d per lb.; do veal, very scarce, 9½ per lb. do.

CAVANAGH and BULLS, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET, FEB. 23.—Firkin butter, first quality, 121s. per cwt.; second quality, 116s.; third quality, 106s.; cool butter, 11d. to 15d. per lb.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, WEDNESDAY.—The real battle on the Budget began last night. The exchange of blows of Monday night, short and decisive as it was, can in no sense be taken as an indication of the general result. A question of Parliamentary precedent occurred at the last minute to the astute mind of the leader of the Conservative party, and, as there was no time to be lost, as the point could not be started if the debate on Monday night prevent, without an opportunity being allowed Mr. Disraeli of consulting his brethren in arms, or any means of summoning Conservatives from the country a flank attack was attempted, which though it has not led to a defeat of the foe, has compelled them to concede terms hitherto withheld.

The Treaty of Commerce, which the Cabinet was, until this discussion took place, so anxious to foist upon the country without any investigation of its contents, will now, thanks to Mr. Disraeli's well-timed intervention, be submitted to the searching scrutiny of the House of Commons. The division of Monday night shows some results interesting to Ireland. The Independent Opposition party—the last remnant of Keogh's and Sadleir's brass band—has terminated its existence; and Messrs. Brady, Blake, M'Cann, and Maguire, forgetful of the oath of perpetual and undying enmity which they swore against Lord John Russell as the author of the Durham Letter, and my Lord Palmerston as the fomenter of disturbances in Italy, have determined, in gratitude for the infliction of a double Income-tax for Ireland, to leave his Holiness to provide for his own safety and their constituents to congratulate themselves on the consistency of their representatives. Mr. MacMahon, the hon. member for Wexford, charmed on the one side by the briefs of the solicitor of woods and forests, and on the other by the sweet eloquence of Archdeacon Fitzgerald, did not enter an appearance; no doubt the uppermost feeling in the gentleman's mind was—

"How happy would I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away."

Of course the Tenant-right Bill, which Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald was to have introduced (had not an untimely fate terminated his existence, and snatched the cup of immortality thereby to be accorded as it was almost within his grasp), will be handed over to the tender care of the member for Dungarvan, and in return for his support, this hon. gentleman will be allowed the privilege of legislating for the landlords of Ireland. I send you no analysis of the division, as by so doing I should enter on the invidious task of pointing out to their constituents the Irish absentees of the Conservative party on Monday night; but I may say, that it is spoken of on all sides, that the Irish Conservative members seem utterly regardless of the interests which they have been sent forward to represent. At the present time, when the safety, not of party merely, but of the very Empire, is at stake—when questions are discussed in which are involved issues that these men are commissioned to defend, absence implies such a forgetfulness of duty as can only be excused by extraordinary emergencies. I am well aware that some members were compelled to leave London on urgent private business who did not expect the division so soon as on Monday last. I know, also, that the suddenness of the movement prevented the summons of attendance reaching others; but an occasion like the present requires all to be prepared for whatever exigency may arise—

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost," &c.

The motion brought forward by Mr. Du Cane last night was:—

"That while the committee is desirous to relieve the trade of the country from all duties of Customs which can safely be dispensed with, it does not think it expedient to add to the existing deficiency by diminishing the ordinary revenue, and is not prepared to disappoint the just expectations of the country by rendering necessary a large increase of the income-tax."

The debate was quiet, and gave no indication of the severity of the struggle now raging. At one time there were not forty members present in the House of Commons, but, by the time that Sir Stafford Northcote addressed the House, the attendance was better. It is generally reported that the leading Whigs are getting frightened at the consequences of Mr. Gladstone's propositions. Despite previous promises on the part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the income-tax is now assuming a perpetual form; and, however palatable it may prove to the Manchester School, and however Mr. Ayrton—who let the cat out of the bag—may welcome the substitution of direct for indirect taxation in the present Budget, this iniquitous and inquisitorial method of raising the ordinary revenue of the country is equally hateful to the Whigs of the olden school as it is to the Conservatives. You may, therefore, expect to find some of these go into the same lobby with the Opposition, on the division on Mr. Du Cane's resolution. On the renewal of the debate, to-morrow night, Mr. Whiteside, Sir John Pakington, Sir Bulwer Lytton, and Mr. Disraeli, will speak in favour of the motion. Whether Mr. Walpole or Mr. Henley, who still retain the position which they took up at the time of the Reform debate, will take part in this debate, is yet unknown; but I need not say that they are in favour of Mr. Du Cane's motion.

ANOTHER MURDER IN THE KING'S COUNTY.

Another murder has been committed in this county, which, of late has become noted for daring outrages. The circumstances are as follows:—As four men named Larkin, Dooley, Byrne, and Maher, were returning from Dunkerrin to the house of the latter, at Cooraclevin, they were attacked and waylaid at Ballyvihey, in this county, by a large party of men, who beat them with stones. Larkin, who lives at Boolebawn, near Roscrea in the county Tipperary, received a compound fracture on the left side of the head, from the effects of which he languished and died on Tuesday night last, the 21st instant. Three persons, named John Maher, Michael Meara, and Patrick Meara, have been apprehended, charged with being of the party who murdered Larkin. They have been committed for further examination. Some dispute connected with purchasing the interest in a small farm of a tenant going to America is the cause assigned for this murder.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, TUESDAY EVENING.—A monster meeting has been held at Geneva on Feb. 17th, which was attended by 4,000 inhabitants from Chablais and Faucigny, and the northern skirts of Savoy, the unanimous feeling being in favour of a junction with the Swiss Federal Republic. The *Nazione*, of Florence, prints a forcible article, signed an "Italian Soldier," maintaining that Savoy is no use as a frontier defence to Italy, its only northern reliance being the now almost unassailable fortress of Alessandria. No commissariat could be carried over Alps nor any of the requisites for a campaign, and the sea is open, not so much to a Sardinian as to a French fleet from Toulon. Turin can be no longer looked on as a capital for the Northern Italian kingdom, the seat of Government being likely to be Milan, or even Florence. The general opinion south of Alps is, that the loss of Savoy would be a happy riddance, as the claim for the natural boundaries of the Peninsula would be thus fortified; or, to express Italian views in a Shaksperian formula—

"Who steals Savoy steals trash . . .
But he who filches from us Venice land
Robs us of that which not enricheth him,
But makes us poor, indeed.

The *Boersenhalle*, of Hamburg, gives utterance to the great satisfaction felt by the honest burghers of that busy mart at the fact of some of Antonelli's crimps having come there for recruits. There is a prospect of the city being cleared of the scamps and vagabonds who hang about the counting-houses and wharfs of the German Liverpool.

You will have received our Home Minister Billault's circular to all prefects of departments in France, enjoining them to exercise vigilance and the control vested in them against the clandestine distribution of tracts and small pamphlets meant to act on popular ignorance and fanaticism. These tracts are handed about at church doors, and by members of confraternities, and are of a nature closely verging on sedition. The sermons of certain zealots are brought under the notice of the local authorities, who are empowered by the law of 18 Germinal, an. X. to arraign pulpit offenders before the State Council if necessary.

The three members of the Legislative Body who sought to intimidate the Emperor about his Italian policy have taken neither fame nor profit by their motion. The move was intelligible in the two deputies who represent the besotted regions of Brittany; but Koller, who was elected by the intelligent department of Le Haut Rhin, had no such excuse. He was specially put forward by Government to oppose the really popular member, M. Migeon, whom he superseded by a coalition of the Imperial party with the Bishop Colmar. Migeon was the choice of the great manufacturing and liberal interest in that industrious district.

The *Independance Belge* prints a letter from Rome (12th Feb.), announcing the very absurd transaction of a reply being sent to Henri Cinq, Count de Chambord, by Pio Nono, in answer to some despatch from that personage (whose sister claims Parma, and whose wife is sister to the ex-Duke of Modena), giving him the title of "Most Christian King and Eldest Son of the Church." The same letter adds that Pio sought to cajole, by a personal visit to Sapienza, the discontented students of the university, to whom he addressed one of his usual incoherent speeches, saying "that the funeral of the Papacy, which was at hand, always gave out an odour of resurrection." The 633 students who signed the address to King Victor Emmanuel I recal to mind in their manifesto that they had been foremost to hail the dawn of liberal policy in the Popedom, subsequent experience having taught them their mistake. In point of fact the future prospects of the Roman youth must ever be of the most dismal and disheartening character, unless they consent to the hypocrisy of putting on a clerical gown as the requisite step to any sort of civil promotion. Such a state of society is utterly unnatural and indefensible; and to bring it home to the simplest British capacity, it amounts to what would be felt in Great Britain if our Gracious Queen, because she was herself a woman, had the strange pretension to have a Prime Minister in petticoats, judges and functionaries in every State department all of the sex of the Sovereign, the male population being held incapable of public offices under a feminine sceptre.

The latest news from Venice is about one of the pigeons of St. Mark, who, as all visiters know, are allowed to flutter about the canals in full freedom from molestation: one unlucky bird was detected with a tricolour ribbon round his neck. All the Austrian spies were at once out after the volatile, and after a hard chase, the offender was caught and strangled. This is no *canard*.

THE BUDGET.

"Mr. Gladstone has addressed the following letter to "The Committee of Importers and others, Mincing-lane:"—

Downing-street, Feb. 21.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 17th.

I must beg you not to construe the present communication as the answer of the Government to your representation. It is intended only to narrow any apparent ground of difference between us, and to suggest the course of proceeding most convenient with a view to the progress of public business.

Your letter refers to that portion only of the financial proposals of the Government which is intended to meet, by compensating charges upon trade and exchange in one form or other, a share of the loss anticipated from the approaching remissions of duty.

You comment more or less adversely upon the Penny Registration Due, upon the charges for removals and operations in warehouse, upon the stamp proposed for Dock Warrants and for Contract Notes; and, besides, you observe that any tax meant for revenue should be imposed, not upon traders as a class, but upon the community.

I distinguish carefully between your particular and your more general objection. And with respect to the latter, I respectfully ask you to consider whether the financial scheme of the Government, viewed for one moment as a whole, is really open to the charge of relieving the community at the expense of traders as a class; and whether, on the contrary, the head and front of the attacks upon it be not this, that it too greatly relieves traders also in a primary and special sense, and this by means of a tax to be imposed on the community.

It is with reluctance that her Majesty's Government recommend to Parliament any new charges upon trade in any form. But the case is a very simple one. They found in order to give the requisite breadth to their scheme, and secure some of its main ends, it was necessary to give a relief from present taxes amounting to nearly four millions for the year 1860-1, and to nearly five millions if we include the residue to take effect in 1861-2. They found that they might obtain this great relief, and along with it largely reduce establishments and patronage, and effect collaterally great administrative reforms, at a charge of something over three millions to the revenue of the coming year. They did not conceive that they could ask for more than about £2,100,000 from that revenue, with the present high scale of expenditure, even for the great purposes which they have had in view. It is therefore no wanton infliction which they suggest; but they are desirous to arrange, with your assistance and that of others who are well-informed, a beneficial commutation. They rely with confidence on your willingness to venture something for the public good. They wish carefully to consider with you how to keep the pecuniary demand within bounds, and, above all, how to prevent creating new obstructions to the course of trade when their main object is whenever possible to destroy old ones.

I now pass to your comments upon details. Most or all of the resolutions on which you comment may require to be modified, but you will agree with me that definitive modification had better be reserved until it can express the final intentions of the Government.

Nor will you be surprised or offended when I tell you that, as the Minister most directly responsible, I am reluctant to ask my colleagues to give the subject their final consideration, until I am myself able to pay a less divided attention to the details than will be possible until the House of Commons shall have dealt with the larger and more vital questions involved in the scheme for remission of duties. I may, however, give you certain limited assurances, on which you may rely apart from anything that the necessarily technical language of the resolutions may appear to suggest.

With respect to the Penny Registration Due, its basis is this. We have (I trust) arrived at a stage in our legislation when the whole pressure of Customs' Duties will cease to be felt beyond a very narrow list of articles, and when the largest share, possibly four-fifths or more, of the entire Import and Export Trade of the country, thus absolutely relieved, will continue to receive important services from Customs' establishments that (including superannuations) cost the country above a million a year. The Registration Due is intended, without affecting the operations of trade as duties do, to make a moderate contribution from trade itself towards this heavy charge. The requisite classification is of necessity, but inadequately, expressed in the resolution. I am satisfied that it will not be difficult, and that the measure is in principle generally admitted and approved.

The warehousing charges aim at the same end; and likewise at establishing a greater equality between certain classes of places, with regard to warehousing advantages, than now exists. I admit that many of them are too high. I further admit that it may be open to consideration whether, in respect to some of them, at least, and especially in regard to removals, a different form of proceeding may be preferable. A most respectable deputation from Liverpool has urged that all dealers in bonded goods should be required to take out an annual licence, and the Government are desirous to obtain the opinion of the commercial world upon this suggested alternative.

With respect to Dock Warrants and to Contract Notes I refer to what I have already said respecting the proper time for definitive explanation or improvement. I beg, however, to assure you that the former are not intended to be liable to those frequent repetitions of the charge imposed which has been apprehended; and, in regard to the latter, that it is not, and never has been, the intention of Government to ask for a tax even of one penny upon bills of parcels, or upon anything that essentially belongs to that class, inasmuch as the transactions to which they relate are already regulated, and when they exceed forty shillings, taxed by law.

Should the faithful application of this pledge be found to diminish the estimated fruits of the stamp, it will, nevertheless, be redeemed.

After giving your obliging consideration to this letter you may, perhaps, be enabled to draw into more specific forms any suggestions it may be agreeable to you to make. I shall be most ready to communicate with you, both in writing and personally, at the proper time; and it is for the general convenience, rather than that of the Government, if I venture to recommend that by mutual communication the class best informed and most directly concerned should as far as possible represent to us on behalf of London and other places their collective wishes and opinions.

As this letter appertains wholly to matters of general interest, I make no apology for sending it at once for publication; and I have the honour to remain, gentlemen,—With much respect, your faithful servant,

W. E. GLADSTONE.

M. Camerini, a man who has accumulated a large fortune, has just died at Ferrara. He began the world as a petty contractor for repairing village roads, and in the end amassed nearly 25 millions of francs.

CORK ELECTION.—Though it was confidently believed that there would be no opposition to Mr. Deasy's re-election, it is now said that he will be opposed by a member of the so-called Independent Liberal party.

REPRESENTATION OF KILKENNY.—A letter from Mr. Sullivan, M. P., has been received by one of the most active members of his former Election Committee, stating confidently that a dissolution of Parliament is imminent, and intimating that he will accept a renewal of the representation of Kilkenny at the hands of the electors.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

LAW CHANGES.—The changes in the law department consequent upon the promotion of Serjeant O'Hagan to the Solicitor-Generalship, and on the death of Mr. Hamilton Georges, have been completed. The Hon. Mr. Trench, brother of Lord Ashtown, has been promoted from the chairmanship of Westmeath to that of the county Dublin. Mr. Blake, Q.C., from King's County to Fermanagh. Mr. West, Q.C., has been appointed chairman of Westmeath, and Mr. Coffey, chairman of King's County.

ON DIT.—A case of an extraordinary nature is likely soon to occupy the attention of our law courts. A lady (the wife of an ex-M.P.) who brought an immense fortune to her husband, left her home owing, it is said, to family disputes; she is at present, with her suite, staying at a fashionable hotel in Dublin. The case is considered very important, and the leading men of the Bar are retained. The greatest efforts have been ineffectually made by friends to hush the matter up. We understand that an eminent Dublin firm are engaged for the gentleman, and that a solicitor connected with this city conducts the case for the "ladye faire."—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THREATENING NOTICE IN THE KING'S COUNTY.—A notice was posted, on Saturday night last, on the door of the dwelling-house of John Horan, at Rathfeston, in this county, warning Horan to quit the place, and stating that the sooner he did so the better. The figure of a coffin was attached to the notice. Horan is the steward of Jonathan Pim, Esq.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—A few days since, a man named Isaac Whiteside, residing near the Maze, having felt rather indisposed, told a married daughter who was in the house with him to give him a dose of Epsom salts, of which there was some quantity in a press. The daughter prepared the salts, as she, it appears, believed, and her father drank off the draught. He lay down on his bed soon after, and in a short time he began to feel that something was seriously wrong with him, as he was frothing at the mouth, and giving other signs of having received some other dose than that which he had asked for. He called to his daughter to look if she had given him ground nitre, which was in the house, instead of salts, and on the woman going to examine the matter, she found that she had, in a mistake, given her father saltpetre. She had dissolved, as she supposed, about the bulk of two ounces of salts, which could not be less than between three and four ounces of saltpetre. The unfortunate man took a dose of the salts, under the impression that it would counteract the effects of the saltpetre, but such was not the case. Dr. Boyd, of Hillsborough, was sent for, and as soon as possible, arrived; and, in the meantime, Mr. John Brady, who resides convenient to Whiteside's late residence, used every means in his power to destroy the effects of saltpetre, and the medical gentleman having reached the place, put forth every effort to save life, but without effect, and the poor man expired in a few hours. Before breathing his last he called his daughter to his bedside, and exonerated her from any blame, knowing, as he said, that it was a mistake on her part. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned in accordance with the foregoing facts.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

GAS IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—The convenience of a good steady light has been obtained in some of the first-class carriages on the East Lancashire Railway by the use of gas. The meter from which the gas is supplied is contained in the guard's van. It is conveyed to the roofs of the carriages and through the usual lamp holes. There is one light in each carriage, which is sufficient to illuminate the compartment thoroughly, so that the smallest print can be read. The taps are on the roof, and cannot, therefore, be tampered with by the passengers. An iron gas pipe passes along the roof of each carriage so lighted, and the junction between the carriages is by means of a flexible tube, with a little slack to allow of vibration in the coupling and vibration from propulsion. The contrivance is very simple, and could easily be extended to a whole train. The improvement is at present introduced into only two first-class carriages on the East Lancashire line, which are used in the 4-40 express train from Colne, and it has been in operation about a fortnight—sufficiently long to prove its perfect feasibility.—*Lancaster Guardian.*

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nothing this world can afford is of any value to those in whom sickness has extinguished the capacity for enjoyment. But the means for recovery are within their reach; they have only to avail themselves of Professor Holloway's matchless remedies, in order to shake off the maladies which are breaking down their strength, spirit, and constitution, and obtain a new hold of life and a new sense of its blessing. The Pills have effected extraordinary cures in cases of chronic diarrhœa, cholic, &c.

BIRTHS.

Butler—Feb. 21, at Lower Gardiner-street, the wife of W. R. Butler, Esq., Barrister, of a son.

Cogan—Feb. 18, at Slane, County Meath, the wife of John Cogan, C.E., of a daughter.

French—Feb. 23, at 28, Rutland-street, the wife of Arthur St. George French, Esq., of a son.

Green—Feb. 19, at Belsize-road, St. John's Wood, the wife of J. B. Green, Esq., of a son.

Howe—Feb. 21, at Kingstown, the wife of Rev. Thomas Howe, B.A., Chaplain H.M.S., Ajax, of a son.—Prematurely.

Huston—Feb. 21, in Armagh, the wife of the Rev. Robert Huston, Wesleyan Minister, of a son.

O'Flanagan—Feb. 21, at Russell-place, Dublin, the wife of J. R. O'Flanagan, Esq., of a son.

Rice—Feb. 18, at the Vicarage, Sutton-Courtney, Berks, the wife of the Rev. H. Rice, of a son.

Rogers—Feb. 19, at Batheaston, the wife of the Rev. T. P. Rogers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Gibson and Clarke—January 24, in the Cathedral, Barbadoes, Charles Edgar Gibson, Captain 49th Regiment, to Georgiana Eliza, eldest daughter of William Clarke, Esq., M.D., of Tweedside.

Rankin and Evans—February 21, in Castlemacadam Church, county Wicklow, by the Rev. F. A. Sanders, Rector, George Rankin, Esq., of this city, to Elizabeth Harriet, eldest daughter of Samuel Evans, Esq., C.E., East India Company's Service, Coimbatoor, East Indies.

Roberts and King—Feb. 18, at All Souls, Langham-place, by the Rev. Francis W. Adey, of Markyate Cell, cousin of the bride, the Rev. W. Anwyl Roberts, of Llandudno, son of the late W. Anwyl Roberts, Incumbent of St. Germains, Llanrust, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Colonel King, K.H., for many years on the Staff of Ireland, and formerly of the 16th Lancers.

DEATHS

Barry—Dec. 17, at Cape Coast Castle, Africa, aged 39 years, Philip John Stapleton Barry, Major Royal Engineers, eldest son of Major General P. Barry, R.E., sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

Bowen—Feb. 15, at Limerick, Anne Jane, the beloved wife of Henry Cole Bowen, Esq., deeply regretted.

Fitzgerald—Feb. 23, at 5, Haddington Road, Ellen, relict of the late James Fitzgerald, Esq.

Fraser—At his residence, Donseligan, in the Queen's County, after a long and protracted illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Robert Fraser, Esq., aged 52 years. He fell asleep in Jesus, under a full conviction of a glorious resurrection, while on earth he had many amiable qualities which endeared him to all, and regretted deeply and deservedly for their irreparable loss, by his sorrowing wife and children, and a large circle of friends.

M'Cormick—Feb. 17, at Mountmellick, Queen's County, Mr. Francis M'Cormick, aged 79 years, sincerely regretted by his family and friends.

Murrey—Jan. 16, at the Barracks, Jamaica, Captain William McCarty Murrey, of the 2nd West India Regiment, in his thirty-eighth year.

Shaw—Feb. 22, at Brighton Villa, Upper Rathmines, aged 7 years, Elizabeth, daughter of Jabez Shaw, Esq.

Smyth—Feb. 20, at Hardwick-place, John Smyth, Esq., aged 84 years.

Warren—Feb. 13, at 52, Mountpleasant-square, Rathmines, aged 16 years, after a long and tedious illness, Margaret Ann, only and beloved child of Caldbeck Warren, Esq., of this city.

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